EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENTS BY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD

ON THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL

(Selected from letters to Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Belgian League for the Defense of the Rights of Man:

> "Although we cannot, nor do we wish to, pronounce ourselves on the basic jurisdiction of the United States, the League has been struck by the conditions under which Morton Sobell was kidnapped in Mexico and delivered to the police authorities of the United States. The League believes that the procedures used are in formal contradiction with the elementary rights of the individual in terms of the defense of justice, as well as with the rules of international law."

Prof. L. Rosenfeld, Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Manchester, England:

> "I think that it is imperative on grounds of elementary justice and humanity that a new trial be granted to your husband, and that pending the re-examination of his case, he should be transferred from Alcatraz to a place where he will be permitted to see you and his children."

Paul Villard, attorney, France:

> "I realize how terrible it must be for you and your children to be separated from your husband, who is the victim of the most tragic miscarriage of justice in modern history; allow me too to tell you how much I admire your courage and his courage. We perfectly realize he could 'buy' his freedom by perjuring himself..."

Lord Chorely, Member of Parliament, England:

> "...without making a personal study of the evidence given in the case, I could not honestly express any opinion as to the justice of the verdict, though I certainly think that the sentence was a vindicative one."

Eileen Jeater, Conservative Party member, Stafford, England:

> "It does seem to me that 30 years in Alcatraz is an uncommonly harsh sentence for a man convicted on such flimsy evidence, and I would point out that Dr. Fuchs, convicted in this country on very much

more substantial evidence, was sentenced to only 15 years in more civilized prisons--part of his sentence, indeed, has been served in the gaol of my own town of Stafford. I would certainly support your appeal for a re-trial..."

World Federation of Trade Unions, Vienna, Austria:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions feels sure that, with the powerful support of all true democrats and honest men in the United States to whom peace is dear, you will secure justice for your husband."

Electrical Trade Union, Manchester, England:

"We, the members of the E.T.U., support the plea of Mrs. Morton Sobell for a new trial for her husband. Meanwhile, we would urge the American government to transfer Morton Sobell to a gaol where it is possible for him to see his family."

National Union of Railwaymen, Manchester, England:

"We support the appeal from Mrs. Morton Sobell that her husband should be granted a new trial and release from Alcatraz without delay."

Women's Consultative Commission of the Trade Union Movement, Trieste:

"We are profoundly moved by the news that, in addition to the shameful 30-year sentence, your husband is further deprived of the right to see his own children."

Nelson and Colne Women's Assembly, England:

"That a citizen of the United States, against whom not a shred of tangible evidence is produced at his trial, can yet be condemned and sent to Alcatraz, completely belies any conception of justice. We therefore urge that Morton Sobell's case be re-considered in these more sober times and that he be immediately removed from Alcatraz."

Janet Jagan, former Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, British Guiana:

"The incarceration of your husband, Morton Sobell, in the horrible Alcatraz has touched the inborn sympathy of all peoples for those

who are unjustly persecuted. I wish to join with the many who are demanding a new trial in the hopes that justice will triumph and that your beloved husband be returned to his rightful place by your side and to guide his children."

J. A. Newth, Professor, University of Manchester, England:

"It is my firm belief that the trial was conducted in an atmosphere of hysterical prejudice and that the verdict against Sobell was due to this prejudice. The sentence of 30 years imprisonment can only be described as inhuman...If a retrial is not granted, Sobell will not be the only sufferer. What has happened to him can happen to others also: the defense of Sobell's right to a fair trial is an essential part of the defense of democracy."

Giuseppe De Vittoria, secretary-general, Confederation General of Italian Labor:

"I share in the opinion of the American atomic scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey that the verdict against Sobell is in complete contrast with any proof of guilt that the government was under obligation to prove. I wish you the greatest success in your efforts to obtain a quick new trial of the case of Morton Sobell, and while waiting for it, to obtain the transfer of your husband to a prison less hard and not so far away as the prison of Alcatraz."

Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin, Germany:

"We assure you that your message will find an active response in the near. of women and mothers everywhere...With the same love for justice that the women of the world rallied to free the innocent Rosenbergs, they will come to the support of your husband, Morton Sobell, and your family."

Charles A. Wood, Alderman, Manchester, England:

"In my opinion there does not seem to be convincing evidence against Morton Sobell to warrant any such penalty and I am anxious that, if any doubt, the benefit should be given to the unfortunate person being tried."

Lajos Konya, Secretary, Union of Hungarian Writers, Hungary:

"We are convinced that your husband did nothing liable to criminal punishment and that he is innocent. Authorities have failed to produce any

convincing proof of his guilt and the charges brought against him in the only testimony of Max Elitcher's confused and contradictory deposition have remained unproved.. How heartlessly cruel it is to send a young scientist to 30 years imprisonment instead of encouraging him to continue his research work for the benefit of his country and for the advancement of all mankind! How heartlessly cruel it is to tear him from his wife and children and bury him alive, instead of giving him a fair trial!"

Francois Joseph Cavigliolli, Architect, Algiers:

"It is necessary that a new trial be held under normal conditions at which your husband will have an opportunity to prove his innocence.

National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BELGIUM LEAGUE FOR RIGHTS OF MAN

PROTESTS "KIDNAPPING" OF SOBELL FROM MEXICO

AS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

NEW YORK, July 14--The Belgium League for the Defense of the Rights of Man has protested the conditions under which scientist Morton Sobell was "kidnapped" from Mexico to the United States for trial on a "conspiracy to commit" espionage charge.

Sobell, convicted in the Rosenberg trial and sentenced to 30 years, is imprisoned in Alcatraz. A campaign for a new trial and for his removal from Alcatraz is under way.

The League, in a letter made public today by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, said the seizure of Sobell violated "rules of international law."

The League for the Defense of the Rights of Man is a Europe-wide organization which includes some of the most distinguished attorneys of Europe.

The letter, addressed to Mrs. Sobell, and signed by H. L. Boston, President, and G. Aronstein, General Secretary, said in part:

"Although we cannot, nor do we wish to, pronounce ourselves on the basic jurisdiction of the United States, the League has been struck by the conditions under which your husband was kidnapped in Mexico and delivered to the police authorities of the United States.

"The League believes that the procedures used are in formal contradiction with the elementary rights of the individual in terms of the defense of justice, as well as with the rules of international law.

"In contempt of these rules, anonymous agents acting without a regular order in the territory of a foreign state and without any consultation with the authorities of that state, proceeded with the arbitrary arrest and kidnapping by armed force of Mr. Sobell in order to carry him against his will out of the country where he was vacationing, delivered him to the authorities of the United States and there placed him in protective custody.

"There is no doubt that this procedure was illegal. In the first place, it deprived your husband of the possibility of defending himself with a demand for extradition, which should have been transmitted to the Mexican authorities with an indication of the charges leveled against him. Then and above all, it violated his inalienable right to go and come freely and to be deprived of his liberty only upon a regular order of the constituted judicial authorities.

67D

"Moved by the use of police procedures of that nature, the League believes it its duty to protest against the ignoring of the rights of man which it involved. It believes that the rules of procedure established in civilized states against repressive judicial inquiry constitute an essential part of the most elementary rights of the individual which requires a very special vigilance.

"It is in this spirit that the Belgium League for the Defense of the Rights of Man forcefully denounces the illegal practices followed in this case and authorizes you to register with all the political and judicial authorities of the United States in the best interest of your husband the present protest, which expresses the emotion felt in the breast of the League at the blows against liberty and with the rights of defense of justice in your husband's case."

Sobell was seized in Mexico on August 16, 1950. The New York Times on August 18, 1950, quoted Mexican immigration officials as saying that Mexican secret police did not report to their office, but delivered Sobell directly to the F.B.I. The procedure was termed "unusual" by the assistant chief of Mexican immigration.

Last February, the Columbia Law Review commented on the kidnapping of Sobell in a 42-page study of the Rosenberg case. Had this question been litigated, the Columbia Law Review said, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgment cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law."

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National Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Morton Sobell, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the defendants herein and I make this affidavit in the interest of justice and in furtherance of my rights as an American born and brought up in this country.

On Wednesday, August 16, 1950 at about 8:00 p.m. we had just finished our dinner in our apartment in Mexico City in the United States of Mexico, and while my wife and I were lingering over our coffee there was a knock on the door. My older daughter opened the door and three men burst into the room with drawn guns and bodies poised for shooting; these men did not ask my name, did not say what they wanted. I demanded to see a warrant, or some other legal process. No reply, except some vague charge that I was one "Johnny Jones" and that I robbed a bank in Acapulco in the sum of $15,000.00 was made. Of course, I vehemently denied the charge and tried to show them my papers, visas, etc., to prove that I was no bank robber.

One of the men showed a piece of metal in his hand and said they were police. They were dressed in civilian clothes. A fourth man came later. He also was in civilian clothes.

Only about 10 minutes lapsed from the time that they came till they hustled me out, and that was after I insisted on calling the American Embassy; but without being permitted to do so.

They picked me up bodily and carried me down from the fourth floor to the ground floor. In the street I kept shouting for the police. A taxi was hailed and they opened the door; tried to force me into the taxi; when two more men came in and beat me over the head with black jacks until I lost consciousness. I woke up in the taxi and I was stretched horizontally at the feet of the three men.

When the car stopped in front of a building, they ordered me to get up; they told me to get into the building, but not to make a scene or they would plug me. We walked to the elevator; we went upstairs, and we went into an office. They sat me down and a slim, tall, dark man came over; he looked at me. I asked him what it was all about. He slapped me in the face and told me that they were the ones that were asking questions. At that point I discovered that my head was bloody and my shirt bespattered with blood.

However, they asked me no questions, but they photographed me in several poses. We spent in that building from approximately 8:30 p.m. till 4:00 a.m. At 12:00 midnight, they offered me something to eat; but I had no appetite for food. During all the time no one questioned me. Some persons who identified themselves as officers to guard me chatted with me but expressed ignorance of the reason I was there.

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At 4:00 a.m. I was moved into a large four door Packard and seated in the rear with two armed men, one on each side of me. At that moment, the

same tall thin man came to the door and spoke to my guards in English saying to them "if he makes any trouble, shoot him".

The driver of the car, who apparently was the leader of the expedition, and who answered to the name of "Julio" told me they were taking me to the Chief of the Mexican police for further action. With a number of stops for one reason or another, we drove on till about 6:00 p.m. At that time Julio tried to make a phone call, or he did make one, and he told me that he was trying to get the Chief of Police. The same thing happened at about 10:00 p.m. and at midnight, on August 17th, telling me that he was trying to make sure that the Chief of Police would be available.

At about 1:30 we arrived at Nueva Lorado, we stopped in front of a building, and Julio went into the building and returned in about ten minutes and told me that he had spoken to the Chief and that the Chief told him to take me across the border and let me go.

We stopped at the Mexican customs on the Mexican side of the bridge, across the Rio Grande marking the border. No examination was made of my baggage and then we waited around in the car for about ten minutes. Julio returned and we started onward. When we reached the bridge, which as heretofore stated marks the boundary between the U. S. A. and Mexico, our car was flagged. We stopped and the front door opened. A man entered with a badge in his hand and stated that he was a United States agent and he remained in the car. When we arrived at the United States Customs I was directed to sign a card after they searched my baggage and myself. They handcuffed me and placed me in jail where I remained for five days, after which time I was taken to New York City.

Norton Sobell

Sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1951. Sol Paikin, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City. Residing in Bronx City. New York County Clerk's No. 40. Commission expires Sept. 28, 1952.

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AMERICANS WHO HAVE URGED A NEW TRIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL

(partial list)

Dr. Harold C.Urey	Scientist	Chicago,Ill.
Dr. Mary Church Terrell	Educator	Washington,D.C.
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer	Theologian	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Ephraim Cross	Educator	New York,N.Y.
Professor Linus Pauling	Scientist	Pasadena, Cal.
Philip Morrison	Physicist	Ithaca, N.Y.
Professor George Sarton	Historian of Science	Cambridge,Mass.
Alvena Seckar	Artist-Writer	Pompton Lakes,N.J.
Harry F. Ward	Educator	Palisades,N.J.
Dr. Leo Mayer	Orthopedist	New York City
Dr. Arnold Donawa	President North Harlem Dental Assn.	New York City
Leon Beverly	Trade Union Official	Chicago,Ill.
Dr. W. A. Hunton	Educator	New York City
Annette T. Rubinstein	Educator	New York City
Bertha C. Reynolds	Social Worker	Stoughton,Mass.
Vincent Castiglione	Trade Union Organiz.	Newark, N.J.
Dr. Dorothy Brewster	Educator	New York City
Dr. Murray Abowitz	Medical Doctor	Los Angeles,Cal.
Reverend Clarence D.Herriott	Presbyterian Clergyman	Berkeley,Cal.
James M. Evans	Justice of the Peace	Arab, Ala.
Dr. Stanley M. Friedman	Scientist	Bronx, N.Y.
Dr. William Wells Denton	Educator	Tuscon, Ariz.
Albert Maltz	Writer	Mexico, D.F.
Professor Serge Chermayeff	Graduate School of Design,Harvard Univ.	Cambridge,Mass.
Professor Frankie G. Herson	Educator	Keuka Park, N.Y.
I. M. Koltheff	Scientist	Minneapolis,Minn.
David Newman	Accountant	New York City
Dr. Eleanor Yachnes	Physician	Brooklyn,N.Y.
Giles C. Evans	Trade Union Official	Sedro-Woolley,Wash
Anthoney & Edna Toney	Painter & Writer	New York City
Dr. Frank C.& Opal F.Kracek	Med.Doctor & Wife	Chevy Chase,Md.
Dr. Irving E. Putnam	Clergyman	Minneapolis,Minn.
Dr. H. David Hammond	Botanist	Philadelphia,Pa.
Henry Schmidt	Trade Union Official	San Francisco,Cal.
Philip Eden	Economist	San Francisco,Cal.
Eugene Eagle	Optometrist	San Francisco,Cal.
Rev. John M. Miles	Clergyman	Detroit,Mich.
Dr. E. Winograd	Physician	Brooklyn,N.Y.
Rev. J. S. Scott	Clergyman	Detroit,Mich.
Rabbi S.Burr Yampul	Clergyman	Chicago,Ill.
Rev. C.B. Hoack	Clergyman	Detroit,Mich.
Dr. David Telson	Physician	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mitchell Schnaar	Attorney	Detroit,Mich.
Dr.Hyman J. Hirshfield	Physician	Chicago,Ill.
Harold Morris	Attorney	Detroit,Mich.
Bernard Probe	Attorney	Detroit,Mich.
Don W. Harlan	Attorney	Detroit,Mich.
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois	Historian	Brooklyn,N.Y.
Dr.H.E. Armus	Physician	Detroit,Mich.
Dr.Emery W. Balduf	Educator	Chicago,Ill.
Charles Hartshorne	Educator	Chicago,Ill.
Dr.James McBurney	Educator	Chicago,Ill.
A. Eustace Haydon	Minister & Educator	Chicago,Ill.
Dr. Leonard Rockman	Physicist	San Francisco,Cal.
Bernard Davidson	Scientist	Brooklyn,N.Y.
Mrs. Clara Hanchett	Librarian	San Francisco,Cal.
Hassel W. Smith	Teacher	San Francisco,Cal.
Jessie F. Binford	Social Worker	Chicago,Ill.

The complete trial record and other information are available at

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE

Form No. 1—D. of J.

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

LOS ANGELES ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

Los Angeles-file # 100-[illegible]

Bufile # 100-387835

EXHIBITS 1-20

See also [illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—[illegible]

UCD

THE ROSENBERG EXECUTION

VITAL NEW EVIDENCE UNCOVERED

IT MUST BE HEARD

Citizens' Prayer Meeting

EMBASSY AUDITORIUM 9th and GRAND

Monday, June 6th, 1966 8:00 P.M.

Exhibit 2

A GLOBAL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL TO

ASSEMBLE IN PRAYER

FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERG

Monday, June 8th – 8:00 P.M.
Embassy Auditorium, 9th and Grand

Speakers

Rabbi Dr. Meyer Short

Orthodox Jewish Congregation
New York, New York

Dr. George A. Warmer, Sr.

National Baptist Church, Inc.

Rev. Hugh Weston

Christian Church, Inc.

Attorney Daniel Marshall

Rabbi Moses Gudemann

[illegible]

SPONSORS

[illegible]

WHAT WILL YOU DO TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS?

The Electric Chair

Did Not Kill The Truth!

Rosenberg Dedication Meeting

THURSDAY, JULY 16th, 1953 - 8:00 P. M.

PARK MANOR - BALL ROOM

607 S. WESTERN AVENUE

GUEST SPEAKERS:

- **MRS. HELEN SOBELL**
  Wife of Morton Sobell. Mr. Sobell, now in Alcatraz, was sentenced to 30 years by the same Judge Kaufman who sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to their deaths.
- **MR. JOSEPH BRAININ**
  Chairman, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
- **IGNACIO LOPEZ**
  Publisher, EL ESPECTADOR, Spanish language newspaper.
- **MR. DAVID GRUTMAN**
  President, Southland Jewish Organizations.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL PROGRAM

All lovers of Truth and Justice are urged to attend this DEDICATION MEETING. There are doubts crying out to our conscience . . .

Doubts that rise from the graves of the two young parents to challenge America . . .

A CHALLENGE THAT MUST BE MET WITH DEDICATED RESOLVE TO:

- MAKE KNOWN THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ROSENBERG CASE!
- FREE MORTON SOBELL FROM THE LIVING HELL OF ALCATRAZ!
- PROTECT AND SECURE THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN!

ALL OUT TO THE MEETING THURSDAY!

Auspices: The Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case • 355 South Broadway • MI. 0946

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Exhibit 3

Announcing

the

Rosenberg Memorial Meetin

"They gave a new meaning to human dignity."
—MORTON SOBELL, June 19, 1953

Program . . .

- **INTER-FAITH MEMORIAL TRIBUTE**
- **MESSAGE FROM HELEN SOBELL**
  Wife of Morton Sobell
- **ALBERT KAHN**
  Noted Writer - Publisher
- **DAN MARSHALL**
  Distinguished Attorney, National Co-Chairman of Sobell Committee
- **First Dramatic Presentation of "THE AMERICAN NIGHTMARE"**
  Based on the story of MORTON SOBELL

"Never let them change the truth of our innocence."
—ETHEL & JULIUS ROSENBERG, June 19, 1953

Unite For Justi

For Morton Sob

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1
8 p.m.

EMBASSY AUDITORI
9th and Grand

Admission 75c, tax incl.

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell • 355 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Phone MIchigan

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Exhibit-4

STOP ROSENBERG EXECUTION

ASSEMBLE AT INTERNATIONAL

VIGIL

Tuesday 8:30 am
June 19th to 5:30 pm

Wednesday 8:30 am
June 20th Start 24 hour vigil

On steps of the Federal Bldg. Dearborn and Jackson

WE DIE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

FOR CLEMENCY

Exhibit 5

Contact to obtain duties in the [illegible]

"To sin by silence when we should protest makes cowards of men."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ISSUES IN THE ROSENBERG CAS

—Is this death sentence justified?

—Is this death sentence political punishment?

—The consequences inherent in this death se-
tence.

ROSENBERG CLEMENCY GATHERING

"To allow these persons to be electrocuted—is to set a most vicious precedent —*and implies an unworthy capitulation to the hysterical temper of the times* and—reveals a recreant willingness to resort to "scape-goat devices."

Excerpts from appeal to President by Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.

SPEAKERS

DR. HAROLD C. UREY — NOBEL PRIZE WINNER OUTSTANDING ATOMIC SCIENTIST

REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN • First Unitarian Church of L. A. •

REV. GLEN RANDOLPH Bethlehem Baptist Churc

THURSDAY, FEB. 12 — 8 P.M. (Lincoln's Birthday)
EMBASSY AUDITORIUM — 9th and GRAND ST.

JOIN THE WORLD-WIDE APPEAL

WIRE! PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WRITE!
(Air Mail)

Ask for Clemency for the Rosenbergs

THERE IS NO APPEAL FROM THE GRAVE

SOME VOICES FOR CLEMENCY

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Dr. Albert Einstein
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Rev. Charles E. Raven,
Chaplain to Queen of England
Father Clarence Duffy
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
and millions of others in every co
of every race and creed.

SPONSORED BY
and tickets available at

Citizens Committee for Clemency, 1234 W. 40th Pl., L. A. 37, AX. 1-7914
Labor Committee for Clemency, 406 So. Main St., L. A. 13, Room 604, MI. 0946
Los Angeles Com. for Justice in Rosenberg Case, 406 So. Main, L.A. 13, Rm. 604, MI.

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ADMISSION 60¢, Tax Incl.

Exhibit -6

UNITE TO DEFEND THE ROSENBERGS

DEFEND ALL VICTIMS OF THE WITCH HUNT

THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY GIVES FULL SUPPORT TO THE DEMAND FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS. THEY ARE VICTIMS OF THE WITCH HUNT DIRECTED TO SILENCE ALL OPPOSITION TO THE DRIVE TOWARD WORLD WAR III. THEY MUST NOT DIE. THE DEATH SENTENCE IS DESIGNED TO INTIMIDATE AND EXTEND THE ATTACK UPON THE LABOR WORKERS, THEIR UNIONS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY DECLARES ITS SOLIDARITY WITH MILLIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD WHO HAVE RAISED THEIR VOICES AGAINST THE SHAMEFUL SILENCE MADE DOWN IN A RESISTANCE ATMOSPHERE.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT CAN SUCCEED IN NOT POWERFUL ENOUGH TO END THE WITCH HUNT BY CALLING OFF WITH A VIGOROUS PORTION OF PROTEST AND SUPPORT CAMPAIGN THE VICTIMS, FAMILY OF THE ROSENBERGS.

ATTEND ROSENBERG DEFENSE MEETING FRIDAY JUNE 12 8 P.M. AT PROMETHEUS HALL
AUSPICES SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Exhibit 7

The Rosenbergs Must Not Die!

ROSENBERG DEFENSE MEETING

1702 EAST 4TH STREET
FRIDAY, JUNE 12 - 8:00 P.M.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF HISTERIA, THE ROSENBERGS WERE CONVICTED ON INSUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AND THE TESTIMONY OF ROUGH WITNESSES.

THE UNPRECEDENTED DEATH SENTENCE IS THE RESULT OF A LEGAL FRAME-UP AND IS PART OF THE MCCARTHY-BUCK-HUNT.

WORKERS: THIS IS YOUR CASE - THE DRIVE AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS IS PART OF THE DRIVE TO CRUSH LABOR WITH REACTIONARY LEGISLATION.

STUDENTS: THIS IS YOUR CASE - THE MCCARTHIES ARE TRYING TO INTIMIDATE INTO THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES TO INTIMIDATE TEACHERS AND SUPPRESS FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

SPEAKER:
MAX GELDMAN — ONE OF TWO SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS PROSECUTED UNDER THE SMITH GAG ACT FOR OPPOSITION TO WORLD WAR II.

CHAIRMAN:
ROSE KARSNER — VETERAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM:
"THE FUTURE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND STALINISM"
FORUM HALL - 1702 EAST FOURTH STREET - JUNE 19 - 8:00 P.M.

SPONSORED BY THE:
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Exhibit 8

From editorial in the *JEWISH CHRONICLE*, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 5, 1952

"We believe that President Truman ought to commute the death sentence imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. . . . Justice in the United States must not be more vindictive than in other civilized countries."

From lead editorial in the *TORONTO HEBREW DAILY JOURNAL*, November 24, 1952

"It is also important to know that appealing to their president is not only the task of citizens of the United States. It is the duty of all right-minded liberal people in the entire world to let their voices be heard, and to appeal to the president.

"The example of the 22 Rabbis of Israel, who appealed directly to President Truman on behalf of the Rosenbergs, must serve as an example.

"We are of the opinion, that all liberal and progressive people in Canada must join in this appeal and ask President Truman to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs, because where the law is too harsh there is room for *compassion. It is human to commit a crime, it is also human to forgive.*

"In the case of the Rosenbergs, it is no excessive request that the death sentence not be carried out. Precedents for this are numberless."

From the *JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN*, official organ of the Jewish Council of Vancouver

"*The Bulletin does not question the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.* We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman that he should commute the death sentence imposed *on these people, is fully justified. . .*

"Finally, it should be noted that this statement represents the unanimous opinion of the Editorial Committee of this publication."

Comments from the Jewish Press on Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

From article entitled "Justice and Compassion for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by Hillel Rogoff, editor *JEWISH DAILY FORWARD*, November 29, 1952

"Those who are sincerely interested in the fate of the Rosenbergs should know that now there remains but one means by which they can be saved from the electric chair and that is to move President Truman to commute the death sentence to a lesser punishment. And the appeal to the President should be made on the ground of humaneness, compassion and mercy. . . . *New all energies must be exerted toward one goal—to stop the execution.* If this should succeed, then those who believe in the possibility of vindicating them can attempt to do so."

A Cable from Twenty Israeli Rabbis

WHATEVER THE PARTICULARS WE APPEAL TO YOU MR PRESIDENT IN THE NAME OF GOD AND THE QUALITY OF MERCY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE COUPLE WHO ARE PARENTS OF TWO LITTLE CHILDREN STOP EVEN IF WE ASSUME THAT THEY HAD SINNED AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES THEY SHALL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO DO SO IF KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE BUT SOME DAY THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE STOP IN SUCH CASE YOUR CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CLEAN NO INNOCENT LIFE SHALL HAVE BEEN TAKEN GUILTLESSLY STOP LET YOUR EXCELLENCY CALL TO MIND THE MILLIONS OF GUILTLESS JEWS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE CLEMENCY THAT WAS EXTENDED TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE MURDEROUS AND CRUEL ACTS OF MONSTROSITY STOP WE HONESTLY BELIEVE THAT AN ACT OF CLEMENCY IN THIS CASE IS EXCEEDINGLY VITAL AND YOUR NAME AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF AN HONORABLE PORTION OF MANKIND YOUR DEEP RELIGIOUS FEELING AND YOUR AWARENESS OF THE SPIRIT OF GOOD WITHIN YOU LEADS US TO LAY BEFORE YOU THIS OUR HUMBLE PETITION IN THIS HOPE [illegible]

Comments from the Jewish Press on Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

From JERUSALEM POST, November 2, 1952

"There are, however, a number of reasons which have moved many people, though they have no doubt about the Rosenbergs' guilt, to press for a commutation of the sentence. Whatever the secrets transmitted by the Rosenbergs, they were extremely small cogs in a big wheel. Eminent physicists like May and Fuchs, on the other hand, who knew very well what they were doing, have come away with much milder sentences. The former is to be released from prison by the end of this year. To execute the smaller fry and free the higher ups after comparatively short prison sentences, is not the ordinary man's idea of impartial justice."

From column by Samuel B. Gach, editor and publisher of THE CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE, November 26, 1952

"If the Rosenbergs are ignited the world will see it as punitive politics; as hysterical fear overriding judgment and justice. The end result would be the stimulation of less trust and less regard for America and the world.

"It is yet not too late to show the world that sanity still prevails in our U.S.A., and that fear is . . . yet localized and has not spread to epidemic proportions.

"You can still save the two Rosenbergs from brutal murder by wiring President Truman for clemency."

In Winnipeg, Mr. Melvin Fenson, editor of THE JEWISH POST, the oldest Anglo-Jewish weekly in Western Canada, reprinted on his editorial page the full text of an appeal by Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, a noted American religious leader, asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

By H. Leivik, Yiddish poet, in THE JEWISH DAY, November 25, 1952

obedience to the command of humanism and human mercy. And however small my word may be, I want through this, my word, to appeal to President Truman, to this man who, in the course of his presidency has on more than one occasion, manifested wonderfully deep characteristics of human understanding, that the death sentence of the Rosenbergs, who were found guilty, should be commuted by him to imprisonment."

From the AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD, Minneapolis, Minn., November 23, 1952

"The unprecedented death sentence in peacetime, however, we believe to be a result of the anti-Communist hysteria prevailing in these days. In periods of hysteria, justice must be consciously raised above and protected against the temper of the times to keep the balance even. . . . It is our conviction that the American historic sense of justice calls for a presidential commutation in this case, and that the spirit of America in these days of hysteria will be more strengthened by a commutation than by the imposition of the death sentence."

From JEWISH NEWS, Detroit, Michigan, November 28, 1952

"The final verdict now is in the hands of President Truman, or should sentence be deferred again, it may be placed in the lap of President Eisenhower after January 20. As in the instances of the Dreyfus Affair and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case, Israel's rabbis are following earlier precedents in which non-Americans and non-French pleaded the cause of American Italians and a French Jew."

From column by Jacob Glatstein, JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, October 29, 1952

"One can readily see that America can very well agree not to snuff out the lives of the Rosenberg couple and not to give them the maximum penalty, which our country has never before given anyone

From editorial in THE JEWISH DAY, October 16, 1952

". . . believing in our democratic system of justice and in the just application of our laws, we feel that we are entitled to appeal to the President that he should commute the death sentence."

By Haim Lieberman, JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, November 24, 1952

"Mr. President, God invested you with a part of his greatness, he gave you power of life and death over a sinful couple, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. We pray and hope that in the fateful decision that you must make about them, you will follow the path of mercy, the path of God."

From column by Rabbi Louis D. Gross in THE JEWISH EXAMINER, March 14, 1952

"After plowing through volumes of the evidence presented in this tragic case, I am not convinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Rosenbergs are guilty.

". . . It is quite possible, and very disturbing, to feel that the hapless Rosenberg couple may have been victimized by the anti-Communist hysteria which has been sweeping this country with deadly effect."

From editorial in the Brooklyn JEWISH EXAMINER, October 24, 1952

"The value of the information transmitted to the Rosenbergs by the second-rate electrician David Greenglass, is arguable at best. The Journal of the American Association of Atomic Scientists as well as The Scientific American stated that these 'secrets' were not particularly important.

"German war criminals guilty of ghastly atrocities during World War II, as well as American traitors like Tokio Rose and Axis Sally, escaped the supreme penalty.

[illegible]

MESSAGE FROM THE DEATH HOUSE

[illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] public opinion [illegible] our complete knowledge of the charge.

[illegible] Mother [illegible] quivering [illegible] we will continue the [illegible] to expose the political [illegible] by those who would silence by death, through [illegible] application, persecution, opposition to the conspiracy to impose [illegible] and public [illegible] of home.

We do not want to die. We want to live and [illegible] to [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] only alternative to [illegible] the struggle for [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] we can have our child [illegible] who survive and follow us [illegible] without the [illegible] and holds no hope [illegible] the [illegible] of social responsibility and the courage of our convictions.

We believe that our fellow Americans share these sentiments. We believe that they will save us — and themselves — from this conspiracy to put to death innocent Americans!

Ethel Rosenberg
Julius Rosenberg

WORDS OF MANUFACTURED EVIDENCE

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE MYTH OF THE ATOMIC SECRET

[illegible]

WHAT YOU CAN DO

[illegible]

[illegible] Harry S. Truman, Reply [illegible] Atty. General [illegible]

[illegible]

DON'T WAIT. IF YOUR HELP IS TO BE EFFECTIVE YOU MUST SEND YOUR WIRE OR LETTER TODAY. URGE YOUR FRIENDS TO HELP YOU.

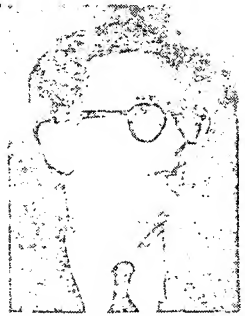
WATCH FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN PROTEST MASS RALLY

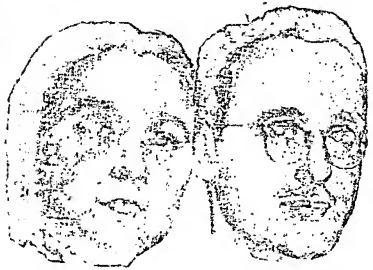
[illegible]

PERJURER?

Did This Man Lie to Save Himself?

At the time of the trial Max Elitcher faced indictment on perjury for swearing falsely to the government. He admitted on the stand he hoped to make things easier for himself by testifying against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. His was the only testimony against Sobell, who was sentenced on the word of this man to 30 years at Alcatraz.





"WE ARE INNOCENT."

—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

"Yesterday we were offered a deal by the Attorney General of the United States. We were told that if we cooperated with the Government, our lives would be spared.

By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence the government admits its doubts concerning our guilt. We will not help to purify the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and a barbaric sentence. We solemnly declare now and forever more that we will not be coerced even under pain of death to bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny our rights as free Americans.

Our respect for truth, conscience and human dignity is not for sale. Justice is not some bauble to be sold to the highest bidder.

If we are executed it will be the murder **of innocent people and the blame will be** on the government of the United States. History will record—whether we live or not—that we were victims of the most monstrous frameup in the history of our country."

Write or Wire President Eisenhower

CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

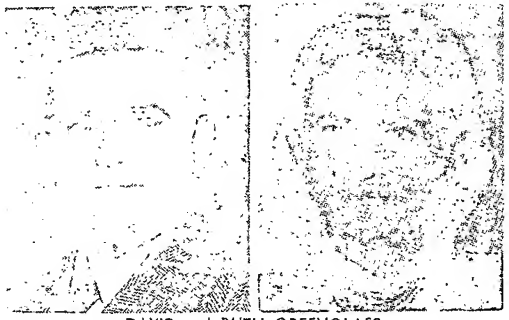
PERJURY

in the Rosenberg Case

WHAT THE JUDGE AND JURY DIDN'T KNOW . . .

New evidence has been discovered proving that the chief witnesses, against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg perjured themselves. Documents—not available during the trial—now offer absolute proof that the Rosenbergs were sent to the Death House on lies. If the judge and jury could have known the facts on the following pages, the Rosenbergs could not have been convicted.

PERJURERS?



DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS

New Document Reveals Major Witness Lied

Handwritten documents (below left) were verified by a leading handwriting expert as those of David Greenglass. He wrote the statement to his lawyer after his arrest. In it, he directly contradicts his key testimony at the trial.

Examples: On the stand Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by Julius Rosenberg. But in the document Greenglass admits, "I didn't know who sent Gold to me." Greenglass said in a statement to the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets. But in the document he confesses, "I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

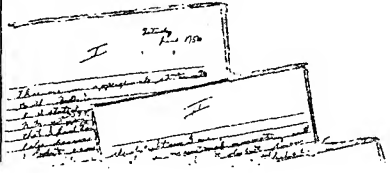
Typed documents (below, right) report on an interview with David Greenglass' wife, Ruth, from file of Greenglass' own lawyer. They directly contradict testimony she gave at the trial.

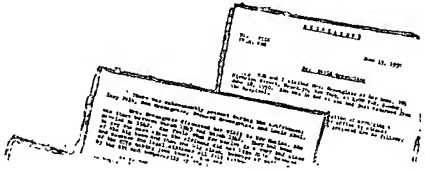
On the witness stand she claimed Julius Rosenberg asked her to spy and that he [illegible]er all about the A-bomb in November, 194[illegible] but in the documents she admits she didn't really know about the bomb until Hiroshima in August, 1945—the time everyone learned about the bomb.

In the documents she describes her husband, David Greenglass, as follows:

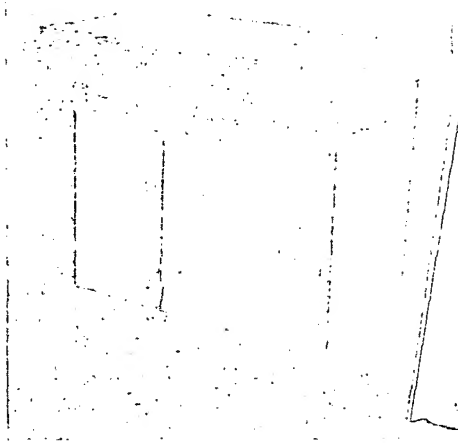
"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants' and 'lead pants.' She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things *were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide* as if he were a character in the movies, but she didn't think he would do it."

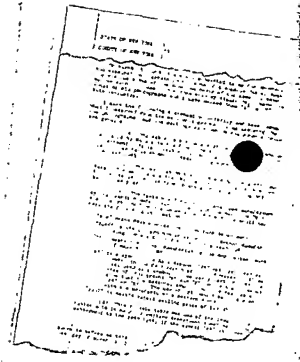
This is the man on whose word the Rosenbergs are to die.





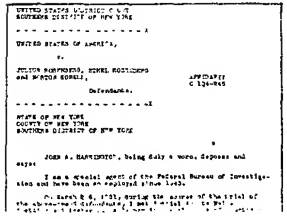
The "Russian" Table





New evidence shows Greenglass lied — and the Rosenbergs told the truth — about the above console table. Greenglass said the table was an expensive one given to the Rosenbergs by the Russians. The Rosenbergs swore they bought it on sale at R. H. Macy's department store in New York. Now an affidavit (above right) from a Macy's staff member upholds the Rosenberg testimony. Affidavit says markings *on table show it was an inexpensive Macy's table.*

Greenglass, who lied about the table, asks us to believe a fantastic tale about how he stole the atomic bomb. He had no scientific training and admitted failing eight courses at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. Yet he claims he was able to piece together A-bomb sketches from conversations he overheard from scientists while he *worked as a machinist at Los Alamos.*



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL,

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT
C 134-245

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF NEW YORK
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JOHN A. BARRETTO, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been employed since [illegible].

On March 6, 1951, during the course of the trial of the above-named defendants, I met [illegible]

FBI Affidavit Admits Perjury . . .

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach
Prof. Stephen Love
Ignazio Lopez
Mrs. Dorothy Marshall

Daniel G. Marshall
Rev. Stephen Fritchma
Rev. Hugh Weston
Robert S. Morris Jr.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We believe that no one should be put to death on the word of those who vi late the Commandment against bearing false witness.

New documents have revealed that Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of the pros cution's chief witness in the Rosenberg Case, has called her husband unworthy belief; and that David Greenglass himself has admitted lying to the governmen to the court, and to his family.

Even if we were to set this new evidence aside, we find ourselves in agreemer with the April 16, 1953 statement of the Vatican newspaper that "the case of th young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiser tion," and believe, with Pope Pius XII and over 3,000 American Protestant Mini ters that clemency should be granted the Rosenbergs.

We, therefore, appeal to you, Mr. President, in the name of fairness and merc to spare the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

SIGNATURES

Name	*Address*	*City*	*Stat*

Please return all filled petitions to:
ROBERT S. MORRIS JR., 250 N. Hope St., Los Angeles 12, Cal.

86

Exhibit 12

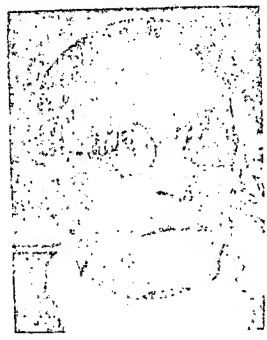
AN APPEAL

FOR

Clemency

From the letter of
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer,
Dean of the School of Theology, University of Chicago, to President Eisenhower.

"Together with nearly 2300 other clergymen, I signed a letter asking for EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. All of us, as pastors, are in intimate touch with our people; it is fair to conclude that our opposition to the death sentence is shared by a much larger number of conservative and thoughtful citizens."



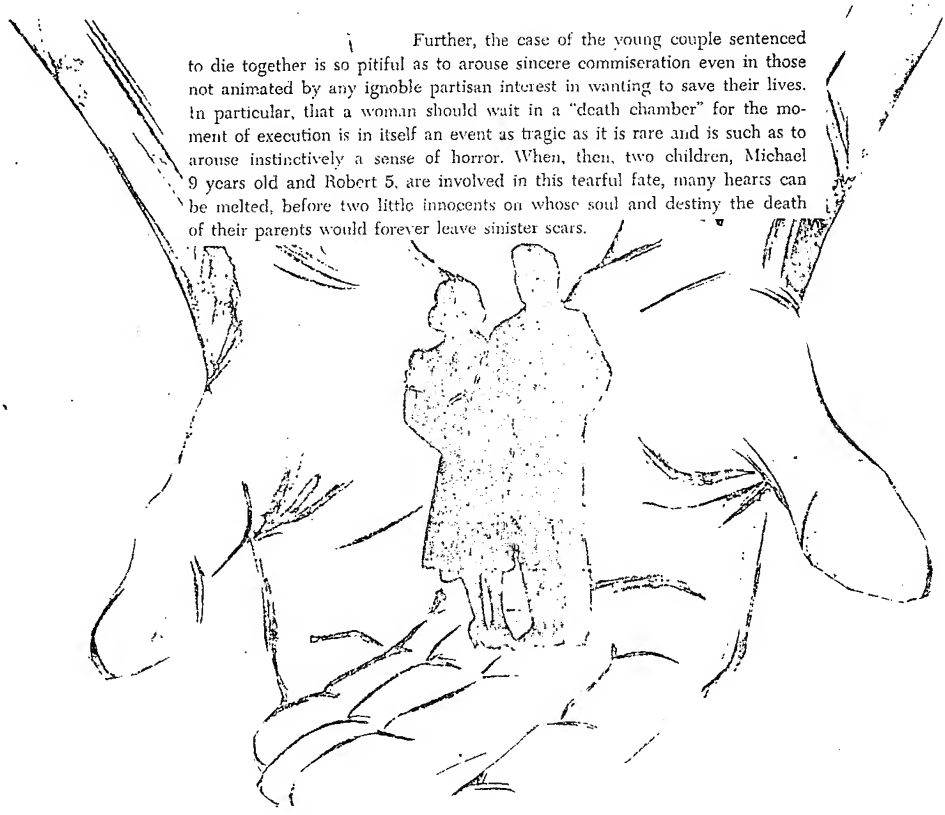
Pope Pius XII

From the Plea of
Rabbi Abraham Cronbac
Entitled:
"Mercy for the Rosenber

Others convicted of the ider crime—Fuchs, Greenglass, Gold bell, Slack, Simons, May, Brothm have not been sentenced to dea If the death penalty was, in other cases, not requisite fo National Defense, why should so regarded in the case of Rosenbergs?

From Vatican Statement

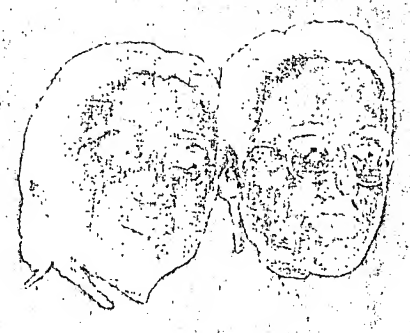
Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a "death chamber" for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars.



Wire - Write to President Eisenhower To Grant Clemency to The Rosenbergs!

Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee 355 South Broadway Room 404 MI 0946

fact sheet



in the Rosenberg Case

Exhibit 14

WAIT!

DON'T THROW THE DEATH SWITCH

ARE YOU CERTAIN THE ROSENBERGS ARE GUILTY BEYOND ALL REASONABLE DOUBT?

DOUBT No. 1: Was the prosecution sincerely seeking justice?

They [illegible] the calling of 1[illegible] government witnesses, but dared summon only 26, of whom 19 were [illegible] "paying". Ten [illegible] were all scientists of repute such as Dr. Harold C. Urey who has since come out in defense of the Rosenbergs.

(See Transcript of Court Record available at the National Defense Committee office.)

DOUBT No. 2: Was there any concrete evidence?

With the unlimited resources of the FBI plus 2 months to prepare, the prosecution could not produce one single bit of tangible evidence linking the Rosenbergs to espionage. There was nothing but the unsupported testimony of the four "rewarded" witnesses.

No sketch, no photographs, no fingerprints, no diagrams, no [illegible], no [illegible], no letters, no [illegible] witnesses, nothing at all could be produced linking the Rosenbergs with espionage.

(See Transcript pages 1457 [illegible])

DOUBT No. 3: Were the Principle Witnesses at all Believable?

All four Ethel, the Greenglasses and Cohen were self-confessed perjurers, all standing to gain by playing along with the prosecution.

Max Elitcher: Self-confessed but let off free. *(Transcript pp. 2[illegible]-2[illegible])*

Henry Cohen: Self-proclaimed spy, sentenced to 30 years, let out in 10 on parole. *(See Cohen's own testimony in "U.N. or Bust" transcript.)*

David Greenglass: Pleaded guilty — but only got 15 years (out in 5 on parole). *(See Transcript pp. 670-681.)*

Ruth Greenglass: Confessed guilt, but never even indicted and completely free! *(See Transcript pp. 7[illegible]-7[illegible])*

"TO SPEAK OUT BOLDLY AGAINST INJUSTICE . . . IS THE HIGHEST PATRIOTISM"

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Despite the world-wide plea for clemency by all kinds of far-minded persons there has been an almost one-sided campaign of deception that only the Reds are with the Rosenbergs.

The newspapers try to sound a warning that any one who dares to ask for mercy, any one who sees his doubts becomes by that action a spy just as "traitorous" as the Rosenbergs.

Isn't this exactly the objective of the Rosenberg Case?

What they are saying is: Do Not Dare To Speak Up!

Do Not Dare to Question What We Do — or else.

You Too May Follow The Rosenbergs!

BUT WORLD OPINION SAYS — NO!

The following are some of the World Figures who advocate clemency:

Pope Pius XII
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Dr. Bernard Loomer, representing 2300 Protestant ministers appealing to Pres. Eisenhower
Dr. Albert Einstein
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell — world-famous Negro leader
Chief Justice James Wolfe — Utah Supreme Court
Judge Hubert T. Delany, noted Negro jurist
Charles Raven — chaplain to the Queen of England

What about the responsible New York Times — [illegible] UNEQUALED REPORTING, as the "TOP ISSUE IN FRANCE"

"There are many persons outside [illegible] Communist Party who are [illegible] the evidence has lead them to the conclusion [illegible] and of dubious validity."

From Italy:

"How widespread the feeling is may be gauged from the fact that even the Italian press says the Rosenbergs should be PARDONED [illegible] because [illegible] Communist feel that the evidence is [illegible] to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the Rosenbergs were guilty."

What you can do — what you MUST do:

1. Do not permit yourself to be silenced.
2. Help bring these facts to your neighbors, friends, and relatives.
3. You can help spread the truth. Simply go to your own minister, rabbi, union leader, club or fraternal order. Ask them to help break through this conspiracy.
4. Call the local Committee and secure available literature and the [illegible]. Read them and pass them on to your friends.
5. Above all — act now before it is too late. The Rosenbergs have only a few more weeks of life — unless you act now!
6. Write to President Eisenhower or wire him to reconsider his [illegible]

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
[illegible] Broadway, Los Angeles 12, Calif. [illegible]

I want to receive your material. I [illegible] help
Please send me [illegible] copies of the leaflet

Name [illegible]

Address [illegible]

City [illegible] ZONE [illegible] STATE [illegible]

Clemency for the Rosenbergs

NEWS LETTER

VOLUME [illegible] NUMBER 10

[illegible] Rosenberg Committee, [illegible] Broadway, New York 0976

25,000 NEW YORKERS AT CLEMENCY RALLY

Madison Square Garden, Sixth Avenue, was the scene of a giant clemency rally, Sunday May 6th. In the presence of an overflow crowd of 25,000 people, Joseph Brainin, National Chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, announced the following sensational proof in the Rosenberg case:

1. A memorandum written by David Greenglass, first published in the Daily Mirror, June 18th, in which Greenglass makes statements which contradict his testimony in the trial.
2. In these statements, Greenglass makes no mention of the Rosenbergs.

This evidence has been verified by Elizabeth Moseley, Boston HAND WRITING EXPERT.

In keeping to Judge Kaufman's ruling at the sentencing, Greenglass has changed his original statement that Julius Rosenberg's testimony at his trial had more credence than that of David Greenglass.

Prof. Stephen Jones, Kentucky member of Northwestern University Evanston, Ill., made a dramatic appeal for clemency that brought a standing ovation from the 25,000.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is expected to rule on the Rosenberg case next Monday, May 11th.

EMERGENCY MEETING

MONDAY 8:30 PM MAY 11TH

PARK MANOR

[illegible] W. Washington, Room #[illegible]

Exhibit 15

Clemency for the Rosenbergs

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SHOCKING TRUTH!

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

Dear Mr. President:

Your pastor, the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, will, no doubt, agree that it is necessary for you to get accurate information from your subordinates lest you find yourself violating the Commandment, THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS, in addition to making a hollow mockery of the prayer you uttered during your inaugural address.

POPE'S PLEA CONCEALED

We believe that the same Justice Department which criminally withheld the clemency plea of Pope Pius XII from reaching your desk is guilty of a conspiracy to commit a horrible crime against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to perpetrate a monstrous hoax against the American people.

Did you yourself, Mr. President, read the 8 volume transcript of the trial, you could not have come to the decision that you rendered, nor could you have made statements which are contradicted by the official record of the trial proceedings.

Exhibit 16

for clemency. She (Ruth Green) has never been charged and tried obviously, it seems, towards the testimony. A family feud gives the Greenglasses and Rosenbergs existed. There is no basis in evidence for. The Rosenberg testimony fully contradicted that of the Greenglasses. I found the Rosenberg testimony more persuasive than that of the Greenglasses."

IS THIS JUSTICE?

When the Rosenbergs' attorney petitioned the Circuit Court of Appeals for a new trial on the grounds that the original trial had been held in an atmosphere of hysteria, the court conceded that such a prejudicial atmosphere probably had existed, and in a ruling handed down on January 6, 1953, said: ". . . if the defendants had moved for a new trial it should have been granted. But they did not so move." If the defense attorney made an error in strategy, as the court has intimated, do you, Mr. President, feel justified in sending the two people to their death without granting them an opportunity for a new trial?

As a result of an investigation conducted by the defense after the trial had been concluded, F. B. I. agent Dan Harrington was forced to admit in an affidavit presented to the court of Judge Sylvester Ryan on December 2, 1952, that he had helped one of the prosecution witnesses commit perjury.

Recent findings of the N. Y. Crime Commission have disclosed that the former U. S. District Attorney, Irving Saypol, who prosecuted the Rosenbergs and won a U.S. judgeship for his efforts, had dined publicly with underworld czar Tommy Luchese and had met him at race tracks. Luchese, it is reputedly, is the successor to the underworld throne of gangster Frank Costello.

Mr. President, the Rosenbergs were convicted by perjured testimony. The judge was partisan and worked hand in hand with the prosecution and they were convicted not by the weight of evidence but by the atmosphere and prejudice.

THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Just as ignorance of the law is no defense in court, you cannot escape the verdict of history and the righteous anger of a troubled world if you allow your young parents to be railroad to death.

The transcript of the trial proves conclusively

1—The Rosenbergs were NOT found guilty of treason.

2—The Rosenbergs were NOT found guilty of actually transmitting any atomic information to the Soviet Union.

These statements may come as a surprise to you and will probably shock most people, but such has been the diabolical nature of the prosecution's handling of the case. The Rosenbergs were charged with conspiring to obtain and transmit atomic information, but it was never proven that they had actually transmitted any such information, yet the trial judge, the President of the United States, the newspapers, the radio, and speakers continually tell the people that the Rosenbergs did things which even the indictment against them did not claim.

AN IMPARTIAL LEGAL OPINION

The kind of trial the Rosenbergs got was best explained by a leading Catholic layman, Professor Stephen Love, Chairman of the Committee on Character and Fitness of the Illinois Supreme Court. After a careful professional study of the transcript of the trial, Professor Love told a group of 250 persons at Harvard Law School that there were "... over 100 instances when the presiding judge interjected himself into the proceedings, and helped out the government witnesses and made a mockery of justice. When Judge Kaufman was not clarifying things, he was, I would say, putting things in the witnesses' mouths."

TOP ATOMIC SCIENTIST SPEAKS OUT

The distinguished atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, who helped build the first atomic bomb, also made a careful study of the transcript of the trial in a letter to the N. Y. Times on January 13, 1953. Dr. Urey said, in part: "No connection between the Rosenberg and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established. The government's case rests on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass. He (David Greenglass) had pleaded guilty, but had not been sentenced and hoped

The proposed execution of the Rosenbergs is in our opinion, judicial murder, and we respectfully urge you to reconsider your decision and grant clemency, so that an opportunity will exist to prove their innocence in a new trial at a later date.

We ask you to hold this legal lynching!

Respectfully yours,
Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice
for the Rosenbergs

☆ ☆ ☆

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1.—Demand that the President stop this action. Send the President a Western Union Night Letter or Airmail Letter NOW!

2.—Help form a Rosenberg Clemency Committee in your neighborhood, church, union, club, organization.

3.—Write to newspapers, editors and radio commentators expressing your views.

4.—Send contributions to:

Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs
865 So. Broadway, Room 404
Los Angeles 13, Calif. Phone: MA 0545

IN THE INTEREST OF THE SAFETY AND SANITY OF OUR COUNTRY, ACT NOW! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

PARENTS TO DIE ON WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
ROSENBERG CHILDREN PLEAD WITH PRESIDENT

Dear President Eisenhower,
I saw on television on Monday
Mr Oatis is not in prison anymore
because the President of the country
let him go. It said his wife wrote
a letter to the President over there
and she told why Mr Oatis
should be let go. I think it
is a good thing to let him go
home because I think prison is
a very bad place for anybody to
be.
My mommy and daddy are
in prison in New York. My
brother is six years old his
name is Robby. He misses them
very much and I miss them
too. I got the idea to write
you from Mr Oatis on television.
Please let my mommy and
daddy go and not let any
thing happen to them. If they
come home Robby and I will be
very happy we will thank
you a very much
Very truly yours
Michael Rosenberg

ROBERT AND MICHAEL ROSENBERG

Letter Sent to
President Eisenhower
May 20, 1953

Exhibit 17

Write and Wire President Eisenhower

CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CA
355 South Broadway • Room 404 • Michigan 0946 • Los Angeles 13, Califor

Comments from the Jewish Press on Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

From article entitled "Justice and Compassion for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by Hillel Rogoff, editor JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, November 24, 1952

"Those who are sincerely interested in the fate of the Rosenbergs should now find new means and ways on the basis of which they can recover from the secret shop and be in a position to move broader circles to communicate their demand to a less stubborn and the appeal to the President should be made on the ground of humanitarian considerations. Now all energy must be directed toward the goal to stop the execution. If this should succeed, then those who believe in the possibility of vindicating them can attempt it so."

A Cable from Twenty Israeli Rabbis

WHATEVER THE PARTICULARS WE APPEAL TO YOU MR PRESIDENT IN THE NAME OF GOD AND THE QUALITY OF MERCY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE COUPLE WHO ARE PARENTS OF TWO INFANT CHILDREN STOP EVEN IF WE ASSUME THAT THEY HAVE SINNED AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES THEY SHALL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO DO SO AS KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE BUT SOME SAY THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE STOP IN SUCH CASE YOUR CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE GRAVE NO INNOCENT BLOOD SHALL HAVE BEEN TAKEN CURTAILESSLY S OF BEF YOUR EXCELLENCY CAN TO FIND THE MILLIONS OF CURTAILESS JEWS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE CLEMENCY THAT WAS EXTENDED TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE TORTEROUS AND CRUEL ACTS OF CONSCIOUSLY STOP WE HONESTLY BELIEVE THAT AN ACT OF CLEMENCY IN THIS CASE IS EXCEEDINGLY VITAL AND YOUR SAVE AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF AN HONORABLE FORTION OF LANGUAGE YOUR DEEP RELIGIOUS FEELING AND YOUR AWARENESS OF THE SPIRIT OF GOD WITHIN YOU LEADS US TO LAY BEFORE YOU THIS OUR HUMBLE PETITION IN THE HOPE THAT YOU WILL GIVE IT STOP GOD AND THE KING THE THOUGHTS STOP MAY THIS YOUR OFFERING BE A WELCOME TROUT TO YOUR GREAT CAREER STOP

Exhibit 18

Comments from the Jewish Press on Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

From JERUSALEM POST, November 7, 1952

[illegible]

From column by Samuel B. Gech
editor and publisher of THE CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE, November 21, 1952

[illegible]

In Winnipeg, Man., Mel Hurtig, editor of THE JEWISH POST, the district Anglo-Jewish weekly in Western Canada, reprinted on his editorial page the full text of an appeal by Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, noted American religious leader, asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

[illegible]

From the AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD, Minneapolis, Minn., November 28, 1952

[illegible]

From JEWISH NEWS, Detroit, Michigan, November 28, 1952

[illegible]

From column by Jacob Glatstein in JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, October 29, 1952

[illegible]

From editorial in THE JEWISH DAILY [illegible], October 16, 1952

[illegible]

By Hugo Hellpernus JEWISH [illegible] FORWARD, November 24, 1952

[illegible]

From column by Rabbi Louis [illegible] THE JEWISH EXAMINER, March [illegible], 1952

[illegible]

From editorial in the Brooklyn JEWISH EXAMINER, October 24, 1952

[illegible]

From editorial in the JEWISH CHRONICLE, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 5, 1952

"We believe the President [illegible] commute the death sentences imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg [illegible] justice in the United States must not be more vindictive than in other civilized countries."

From lead editorial in the TORONTO HEBREW DAILY JOURNAL, November 24, 1952

"It is important to know that according to that document [illegible] the laws of civilization in the United States. It is the duty of all democratic-minded people in the free world to lend their voices to prevail upon [illegible] to the President.

"The example of the 22 [illegible] who appealed [illegible] to President Truman on behalf of the Rosenbergs must be followed as an example.

"We are of the opinion that all liberal and progressive people in Canada must join in this appeal and ask President Truman to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs. Where the law is honorable, it is [illegible] to commute. It is human to commute crime, it is also human to forgive.

"In the case of the Rosenbergs, it is no excessive request that the death sentences be carried out. Precedents for this are numerous."

From the JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN, official organ of the Jewish Council of Vancouver

"We believe [illegible] the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman that he should commute the death sentence imposed on these people, is fully justified.

"Finally, it should be noted that this statement represents the unanimous opinion of the Editorial Committee of this publication."

Issued by

National Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case
[illegible] 8th Ave., New York 11, N. Y. [illegible]

Leading Rabbis of Israel Protest Rosenberg Death Sentence!

[illegible] and [illegible] appeal to President Truman in asking clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, condemned to die following their conviction in a Federal court on charges of espionage in connection with atom bomb secrets.

The rabbis, among whom are members of a number of parties, including the Mizrachi and Agudah movements, said: "Your unchallenged renown throughout the world as a fighter of noble humanity and decency and your conviction prompts us to make the humble appeal in the ardent hope that it will be granted."

Exhibit 19

[illegible] love my country [illegible] the principles of equality [illegible] [illegible] found in [illegible] principles [illegible] [illegible] all my [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Rabbi, am firmly convinced that [illegible] [illegible] charged with espionage (the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death [illegible] of 30 years imprisonment) are entitled [illegible] Supreme [illegible] the United States

[illegible] I love our country's [illegible], which [illegible] the humane principles [illegible] the truth, and [illegible] [illegible] independence [illegible] [illegible] country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rosenberg [illegible]

I have [illegible] feel one [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] other, and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] generations

[illegible] that something had to be done [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] justice [illegible] care [illegible]

I want to emphasize that this was done [illegible] and without [illegible] from them

I volunteered [illegible] the very next [illegible] meeting they [illegible]

[illegible] my [illegible] duty to [illegible] myself, [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] or [illegible] transactions of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to participate [illegible] the work of securing justice for the Rosenbergs and Sobell

[illegible] believed, all [illegible] young people will [illegible] [illegible] the Rosenbergs and Sobell will [illegible] with their [illegible]

RABBI DR. MOSES SIEGEL

A [illegible] by Rabbi Siegel [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE OF LOS ANGELES
1045 S. Hill St.
Los Angeles [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Statement on the

ROSENBERG CASE

by a

Distinguished Leader

of

Orthodox Jewry

RABBI DR. MEYER SHARFF

30 YEARS on ALCATRAZ
WHY?

MORTON SOBELL, a young electronics engineer is serving a 30 year sentence on Alcatraz. He was charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage" along with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and convicted on the testimony of only one witness, an admitted perjurer. Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, maintained his absolute innocence.

His case was prejudiced before the jury by accusations of "atomic espionage" against the Rosenbergs. BUT Judge Kaufman admitted to Sobell in Court: "THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE DID NOT POINT TO ANY ACTIVITY ON YOUR PART IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOM BOMB PROJECT."

BASIS FOR NEW TRIAL

1. HAROLD UREY, Nobel Prize winning atomic scientist, after reading the trial transcript said: "I do not know what it was that Sobell did do."

2. "Had (the case) been tried across the street, in a New York State court.....a conviction would have been unlikely on this record."
Columbia Law Review 2/54

3. Hundreds of prominent Americans have signed an appeal for a new trial for Morton Sobell. Basis for such a trial has been cited by U.S.Appeals Court Judge Jerome Frank and also by the Columbia Review.

Did McCarthyism Convict Sobell?

You ask, how is it possible to bury a man for 30 years on Alcatraz, America's most severe prison on such "evidence" as this? There is proof that the chief prosecution witnesses lied in the trial and that the prosecution itself helped manufacture these lies.

Sobell writes from Alcatraz to his wife:

"It is no accident that the cry of 'twenty years of treason' is thrown against the Democrats. The constitutional guarantees which would protect a person in our courts against an unfounded charge of treason, are being stripped from others as they were stripped from me. The prosecutor in our case, Roy M. Cohn, continues to beat his particular arum, and soon Democratic and who knows, even Republican Congressmen will be facing charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. As soon as the American people understand that the same methods (of McCarthyism) which are now being so vigorously denounced were used to bring about my unjust conviction, I will be vindicated."

Morton Sobell Must Be Transferred

from Alcatraz to a more humane prison--a prison where he can see his children, where he can consult with his attorneys, and where he can have the minimum privileges that are afforded the inmates of all other prisons.

WHAT YOU CAN DO - Join the thousands asking for Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz.

WRITE TO - JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Issued as a public service by the NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

Handed out in front of Fugi-Amer-Hall

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS 622

thru

637

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
622	Letter	X		
623	Leaflet	X		
624	Leaflet	X		
625	Leaflet	X		
626	Leaflet	X		
627	Leaflet	X		
628	Leaflet	X		
629	Leaflet	X		
630	Leaflet	X		
631	Leaflet	X		
632	Leaflet	X		
633	Letter	X		
634	Petition	X		
635	EXEMPT		6?d	
636	EXEMPT		6?d	
637	Pamphlet	X		

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

1/12/55 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION RETAIN::PERMANENTLY

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

674

622. Mimeographed letter dtd. 1/9/54 by S. Steingart with "Amicus Brief" attached. Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
623. Leaflet, "Can We Permit The Snatching of Children?". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
624. Leaflet, "Let Them Live In Peace". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
625. Leaflet, "Judge Asks Your Opinions". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
626. Leaflet, "Story of Two Children Michael & Robert". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
627. Leaflet, "Remember The Rosenbergs". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
628. Leaflet, "Has An Innocent Man Been Sentenced To A Living Death?". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
629. Leaflet re Dramatic Memorial Program 6/22/54. Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
630. [redacted]
631. Leaflet, "Was There A Rosenberg-Sobell Spy Ring at Ft. Monmouth". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
632. Letter dtd. 9/25/54 re Thanksgiving Pledge for Sobell. Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]
633. Mimeographed ltr. dtd. 3/18/54 by S. Steingart. Rec'd. from [redacted]
634. Petition re tsfr of Sobell from Alcatraz. Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted]. See ser. [redacted]

NOTE: Above exhibits 1B622 thru 634 were submitted by SA E.J.Cahill 1/10/55. See ser [redacted] pv

635. [redacted]

636. [redacted]

100-107111-1B 117

637. Pamphlet [redacted] pertaining to Morton Sobell and the Rosenberg case, entitled, "The Scientist in Alcatraz, Questions & Answers on the Case of Morton Sobell". Rec'd. [redacted] from [redacted] See ser. [redacted] Subm. by SA Wm P. ~~Friday, 1/10/55.~~ pv

Field File #:

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JAN 19 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

MY DEAR ROSENBERG SOBELL COMMITTEE
[illegible] Sutter Street
San Francisco 9
[illegible]

January [illegible], [illegible]

Dear Friends:

Morton Sobell, the [illegible] imprisoned [illegible] years imprisonment in Alcatraz, is appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court to review his case and grant him the opportunity to prove his innocence in a new trial.

Mr. Sobell was the chief defendant in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. You may recall that in the trial [illegible] the prosecution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a number of documents came to light which indicated that the main pro-secution witnesses had perjured themselves.

Counsel for Sobell is attempting to place this new evidence before the Supreme Court. These documents have never been reviewed by the Supreme Court. INDEED, THE ENTIRE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE WAS NEVER REVIEWED BY THE SUPREME COURT!

We are urging a substantial number of leading citizens, community and labor figures and professional persons to join with Dr. Urey, eminent scientist, Dr. Mary Church Terrell, eminent women's leader and educator, Dr. Forrest Tucker, Dean of Chicago Divinity School, Prof. Howard Cross, educator, and Linus Pauling, scientist (and others) to add their names to the Amicus Brief. We are sending a copy of the Amicus Brief and ask you to get at least one additional signature in any of these categories. If you are in any of these categories, please add your signature too, and return the brief to above address. We feel that names of prominent and representative people on the Amicus Brief will indicate to the Supreme Court the widespread support for a review of the case.

TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE as the Supreme Court can act on the appeal within days after January 15th when the government files its reply brief.

We urge you to act immediately.

Sincerely,

Executive Secretary

for an

Amicus Brief

on behalf of

Morton Sobell

THE ARREST, indictment and trial of Morton Sobell upon the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage and the resulting sentence of thirty years in Alcatraz in an atmosphere of hysteria fostered by virulent political and social pressures, belied guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution.

MORTON SOBELL is requesting the Supreme Court to review his case on the basis of new evidence connected with his joint trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This new evidence, never presented to the Supreme Court for the Rosenbergs, very seriously challenges the credibility of the major prosecution witnesses.

WE BELIEVE that the standards of American justice require a new trial for Morton Sobell in an atmosphere free of hysteria.

IN THE LIGHT of the extraordinary circumstances which from the very beginning have surrounded the Rosenberg-Sobell case, we authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court of the United States, petitioning that the verdict be set aside, and that a new trial for Morton Sobell be ordered based on constitutional guarantees of fairness and equality under the law, in accordance with the best traditions of American justice.

Signers of this Amicus Brief are friends of the court, petitioning because they believe an important principle is at stake.

Name	Profession	Address
Dr. Harold C. Urey	Scientist	Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Mary Church Terrell	Educator	Washington, D. C.
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer	Theologian	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Ephraim Gross	Educator	New York, N. Y.

Please return to: NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE
1050 Sixth Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

Name of person returning this Amicus _____

Address _____ City and State _____ Organization _____

[illegible] snatching of children

NEEDED
[illegible]
DISPLAYED
[illegible]

[illegible] TO BE [illegible]?

[illegible] for the children [illegible] the night of [illegible] 14th. Six people entered the foster home [illegible] court order demanding that they be forthwith removed. The [illegible] block was surrounded by police [illegible] detectives, were stationed on [illegible]

WHY UPROOT THEIR HAPPY HOME?

[illegible] for the children of the [illegible] Rosenbergs: Michael, 10 and Robbie, 6.

THE CUSTODY SCRAMBLE

In the New York Post, Feb. 2nd, Max Lerner said:

The struggle over guardianship of Michael and Robert Rosenberg has turned into a sequel to the [illegible] tragic and blundering case. The only cheerful fact about it is Justice James McNally's decision to place the boys in the custody of their grandmother. Certainly they will be better off with her than as wards of the city - which was the bleak fate that faced them when meddlers brought them into a court battle.

Surely we have made enough blunders, in a case where the [illegible] toughness didn't prove to pay off, and where vindictiveness turned out to be a poor guide.

THIS LEGAL SCRAMBLE FOR THE BOYS - AND THE CURRENT ATTEMPT TO OVERRULE JUDGE McNALLY - CAN ONLY FURTHER SHOCK THESE TWO TRAGEDY-LADEN CHILDREN!

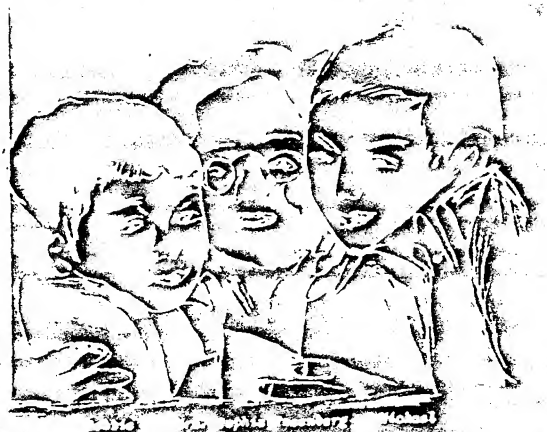
Issued by Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco [illegible]

WRITE MAYOR WAGNER
TO RIGHT THIS WRONG!

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, City Hall, New York, New York

I urge you to use your high office to intervene [illegible] to stop the harassment of the two Rosenberg boys. They have suffered enough. Surely there is enough humanity and mercy in our land to permit these two little children to grow up in peace.

LET THEM LIVE IN PEACE!



A JUDGE ASKS YOUR OPINION

"[illegible] for the children [illegible]"

Judge [illegible] Polier [illegible] [illegible] guardianship.

[illegible] 6th

THIS IS THE STORY OF MICHAEL AND ROBBIE ROSENBERG, two boys aged [illegible] and [illegible], who [illegible] of the execution of [illegible] and Julius Rosenberg. It is the story of two unfortunate children who [illegible] who can give them love and security . . . .

1950
- Father and mother arrested.
- Grandmother [illegible] puts boys in institution.

1951
- GRANDMOTHER ROSENBERG [illegible] home for the children.
- Placed with friends in New Jersey to avoid [illegible] and [illegible].

1953
- JUNE 19 - Mother and father executed.
- Boys ousted from N.J. schools.
- New foster home found by guardian Emanuel Bloch.

1954
- Bloch died of heart attack.
- N.Y. Welfare Department forcibly takes children from happy home.
- APRIL 5 - [illegible] on guardianship before Judge Polier in Surrogate's Court.

How much can children take?

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN without parents do not have official guardians appointed by the courts -

AN AMPLE TRUST FUND, administered by most responsible citizens, was raised by their guardian Emanuel Bloch before his sudden death -

BEST SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES as well as legal and moral grounds demand that the children be placed with the Rosenberg family which has been most consistently concerned with the welfare of the boys.

WRITE TO JUDGE [illegible] POLIER, Surrogate's Court
31 Chambers Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Issued by: S.F. Rosenberg-Sobell Committee - 228 McAllister Street - [illegible]

HON. JUDGE POLIER:

In response to your published request I wish to express to you my opinion on the guardianship of Michael and Robert Rosenberg.

If we are to [illegible] the [illegible] the Rosenberg family should be assigned the care of these two tragic little boys. This part of the family has proved its interest and concern for the children.

the story of two children

michael and robbie

THIS IS THE STORY OF MICHAEL AND ROBBIE ROSENBERG, two boys aged eleven and six, who are the children of the executed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It is the story of two unfortunate children who are not being allowed to sink their roots among people who can give them love and security.

THEIR YOUNG LIVES WERE COMPLETELY UPSET when their mother was arrested in August 1950, after appearing at a court hearing. Although the boys were waiting for her at home, she was not permitted to return to them and make arrangements for their care. With both parents in custody, pending trial, the frightened youngsters were without a home. [illegible] by their [illegible] grandmother, Tessie Greenglass, with whom they stayed for a [illegible], they were placed by her in a city "shelter" [illegible] their [illegible] grandmother, Sophie Rosenberg, finally was able to rescue them.

THE LOVE OF THIS GRANDMOTHER was demonstrated to the boys when, despite her age, ill health, and very limited funds, she made a home for them for several months. But because the boys were taunted so mercilessly at school, and were without playmates in the neighborhood, they were sent to friends in rural New Jersey for the summer.

AFTER SUMMER VACATION, the boys stayed on to attend school. Michael was elected class president, and the community accepted them, helping them to overcome the shock of their parents' imprisonment and eventual execution on June 19, 1953. Their whereabouts were known to [illegible] the boys made progress in school, and had many friends.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF THE CROSS OF GUADALAN BLOCK

[illegible] 1984, [illegible] ON FEBRUARY 17, WITHOUT WARNING, [illegible]

IT IS HARD TO LIVE WITH THOSE WHOM YOU LOSE TO LOVE THEM

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Michael and Robbie Rosenberg [illegible] political [illegible] protests and dissents of three [illegible] [illegible] scientist Morton Sobell was sentenced to [illegible] in a United Nations [illegible] Michael and Robbie were [illegible] school [illegible] children [illegible] innocent children.

WE JUST WANT MICHAEL AND ROBBIE ROSENBERG TO BE SURROUNDED BY LOVE AND UNDERSTANDING, TO THAT THEY MAY GROW UP IN PEACE, FREE FROM PUBLIC [illegible] LIFE IN THE WARMTH OF THOSE WHO LOVE THEM

- They are [illegible] grandfather, Sophie Rosenberg, [illegible] to them by force of right, the home custody.
- They are ample [illegible] to provide for them through [illegible] and college. (Guarantees are [illegible], Lincoln Sharp, [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] school, [illegible] Shirley Graham, author [illegible] author, [illegible] Jackson, [illegible] author, [illegible] Guardian)
- They have a right to choose with whom they wish to live and they have already expressed that choice clearly to the police. [illegible] with their grandmother, Sophie Rosenberg, [illegible] the maternal family.

WRITE TO JOHN WILLIAM F. COLLINS, Surrogate Court, [illegible] New York City, asking him to grant permanent custody of the children to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the maternal grandmother.

WRITE TO MAYOR ROBERT WAGNER, City Hall, New York City, [illegible] that the [illegible] both cease the harassment of the children.

[illegible] by ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE, 228 [illegible] St., San Francisco [illegible]

HELP US BRING THE FACTS ABOUT MICHAEL AND ROBBIE TO THE PUBLIC

[illegible] Committee of San Francisco
[illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] funds [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] million [illegible] grandmother [illegible] home.

[illegible]

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS...

JUSTICE FOR JULIUS SOBELL

PLEASE ATTEND

DRAMATIC MEMORIAL PROGRAM

PRESENTING

[illegible] TO SELL [illegible] WILLIE [illegible] TUSKIAN

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 8 p.m.

AT DRUIDS HALL, 24 PAGE STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible]

SPONSORED BY SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

[illegible]

[illegible]

607

Naylor Innocent Man Been Sentenced To A Lifetime Death In Alcatraz

MORTON SOBELL, [illegible] the conspiracy to [illegible] Julius Rosenberg. The only [illegible] brought against [illegible] was the testimony of [illegible] CONFESSED.

WAS THIS EVIDENCE?

These confessions were not recorded once during the course of the trial. [illegible] SOBELL to testimony as [illegible] [illegible] indictment. For [illegible] SOBELL, [illegible] indictment [illegible] JONI

DEATH STEAMROLLER

In absence of [illegible] MORTON SOBELL is one of the [illegible] [illegible] trial. In a thousand [illegible] sentenced to death, and Morton Sobell got thirty years.

NEW TRIAL SOUGHT

[illegible] these questions, plus the existence of new evidence which has never been [illegible] and a new trial, the [illegible] for [illegible] were sent [illegible] to Alcatraz, traditionally reserved for [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] years and have long criminal records of course, [illegible] SOBELL has [illegible] of these [illegible]

TRANSFER MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ!

MORTON SOBELL IS [illegible] YEARS [illegible] DANGEROUS PRISONER. In these days of [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] every citizen who [illegible] [illegible] MORTON SOBELL must be transferred [illegible] Alcatraz to regular prison where he can see his children [illegible] SOBELL's sentence [illegible] of 30 years of Alcatraz is completely out of line with [illegible] evidence of [illegible]

JOIN DR. [illegible] AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS IN THE FIGHT TO SECURE JUSTICE!

Write to: [illegible], Dir. of Prisons
Ft. Leavenworth Prison, Leavenworth, Kan.

TELL THEM MORTON SOBELL BE TRANSFERED FROM ALCATRAZ!

Published [illegible] by San Francisco Committee [illegible] Committee, 228 [illegible] Street

[illegible]

[illegible] FACTS TO THE COMMUNITY
- [illegible] material at street corners
- [illegible] material at special meetings or [illegible]
- [illegible] signatures on petitions

[illegible] FACTS TO YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD
- Invite [illegible] more people to hear the facts in the home
- Can you get one more person to discuss with you how to reach other neighbors

FUNDS — FUNDS — FUNDS

We urgently need money to carry on our work. Your contribution will help pay for large meetings, for newspaper ads, printing, court costs and counsel fees, for at least 60,000 pieces of literature we plan to get out in the next few months.

Send us something, no matter how small, every month.

Contribute from time to time [illegible] or get it from friends and acquaintances.

Call us for help in planning any kind of function for this purpose.

Give to [illegible] or mail to S.F. Rosenberg-Sobell Committee,
228 McAllister St., S.F.

- -

San Francisco Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

Please have a committee representative contact me to discuss how I can help.

Name ______________________________

Address ____________________ City __________

Phone ______________________________

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

MEMORIAL

PROGRAM

for

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

June [illegible], 1953

[illegible] Page Street

Sponsored by
SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE
228 McALLISTER STREET
MArket [illegible]

PROGRAM

[illegible]

MRS. HELEN SORELL

[illegible] "MY NAME IS MORTON SORELL"
[illegible]

STONEY ROGERS

DANIEL G. MARSHALL

HOWARD DA SILVA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

Room 201-5, 213 [illegible] Street
San Francisco [illegible] MARket 1-9811

Dear Friends

INFORMAL GATHERING
SATURDAY - JULY 24
2 P.M.
1550 GROVE STREET

[illegible] to make every effort to attend this particular gathering.

The chairman of the [illegible] Sobell Committee will be here to report on their plans.

It is urgent that no further time be lost in bringing the [illegible] to the public's knowledge of their [illegible] to organization and to the [illegible] personality.

[illegible] particularly after because you have [illegible] in organization or because you feel you have up on speaking [illegible] to call in giving some or time you have.

If you have 10 minutes a week or 10 hours, you'll be able to make a contribution to Sobell WHO HAS 10 YEARS - NO VACATION - NO TIME OFF.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvia Stewart

Sylvia Stewart
Committee Secretary

[illegible] come on time to [illegible] and early [illegible] to allow those [illegible] to make them.

630

TRANSFER MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ

WHY DID JULIUS AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS [illegible] TO SECURE JUSTICE?

was there a ROSENBERG-SOBELL spy ring at FT. MONMOUTH?

Mr. Carthy and Cohn say "YES"

The Army says "NO"

what do the FACTS say?

the charge

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the truth

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

was there EVER a Rosenberg-Sobell spy ring?

[illegible]

Morton Sobell says they were convicted with the same kind of testimony used by McCarthy and Cohn in Fort Monmouth.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- How many more men and women will be arrested, imprisoned and even put to death by unscrupulous prosecutors?
- How many more men and women will have their good names smeared and their jobs taken away because they were supposed to know somebody convicted by such prosecutors?
- Will you help protest your rights by joining the demand for a new trial for Morton Sobell? A trial that will bring out the full truth in this vital case?

[illegible] FOR MORTON SOBELL COMMITTEE

228 McALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA
[illegible] 5-9811

September 28, 1961

Dear Friends:

[illegible] Fifth Call [illegible] Hundredth Anniversary that Morton Sobell will [illegible] to [illegible] Alcatraz, where he cannot see his two young children. Alcatraz for Mr. Sobell is being used in the same way that the threat of the electric chair was used for the Rosenbergs - an attempt to wrest a confession.

[illegible] to secure justice for Morton Sobell. But while legal [illegible] for a new trial are [illegible] we have put all our efforts into effecting a transfer for Mr. Sobell out of Alcatraz. [illegible] that this is a [illegible] manipulated by [illegible] Sobell. The [illegible] with her husband can do the ravages of Alcatraz upon him.

[illegible] of the recent events such as the McCarthy-Ivy hearings in which Mr. Morton Sobell was exposed as well as the tortured technique used by the same Mr. John who prosecuted the Rosenbergs and Sobell, the firing of Dr. Oppenheimer, and the ever [illegible] number of scientists who are challenging the possibility of stealing the atom bomb secret - all of these things bear out the consistent [illegible] of the Rosenbergs and Sobell and the punishment against them could add fuel to a [illegible] which could eventually engulf many other innocent persons.

With more and more people expressing interest in the case, more and more signatures on transfer petitions being obtained and letters to the Bureau of Prisons being written, the committee feels that the time has come to intensify and extend our campaign.

We therefore have made tentative plans for an all-out effort in the month of November to effect Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz. [illegible] organizations and interested individuals are being urged to attend a Conference where these plans can be discussed.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7
2 - 5 p.m.
150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

We shall have the benefit of Mrs. Helen Sobell's presence and her recent experience in the Los Angeles area.

We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely yours,

Eileen Stanley
Executive Secretary

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SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

Room 201-E, 228 McALLISTER STREET
MArket 1-9811

Dear Friends:

THANKSGIVING FOR US is a time to gather close our families and enjoy the companionship of our loved ones.

FOR MORTON SOBELL it means his third Thanksgiving in ALCATRAZ—under a 30-year sentence—away from his family, where at no time can he see his children.

BUT KNOWING that people are doing something towards ultimate justice in his case—writing to Director of Prisons James V. Bennett, 101 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C., for his transfer from Alcatraz; getting signatures on petitions; raising funds; talking to other people about his case—helps Morton Sobell sustain his courage and gives him strength.

WHAT BETTER TIME THAN NOW to let him know that you will give one hour of your time on one of the following days to effect his transfer out of Alcatraz? And, if possible, plan a house gathering where more people can learn the facts.

MAKE YOUR OWN THANKSGIVING A HAPPIER ONE!
MAKE YOUR THANKSGIVING PLEDGE HERE AND NOW!

I wish to give the following time to help hasten Morton Sobell's transfer out of Alcatraz:

NAME ________________________________

ADDRESS _______________________ PHONE __________

Dates and places where distributions are to be made: (Check your choice)

SAT. NOV. 13	SUN. NOV. 14	SAT. NOV. 20	SUN. NOV. 21
FILLMORE ____	At Churches:	FILLMORE ____	At Churches:
MISSION ____	FILLMORE ____	MISSION ____	FILLMORE ____
NO. BEACH ____	NO. BEACH ____	NO. BEACH ____	NO. BEACH ____
RICHMOND ____	MISSION ____	RICHMOND ____	MISSION ____
WATERFRONT ____	RICHMOND ____	WATERFRONT ____	RICHMOND ____

(Specific hours, directions and suggestions for approach will be mailed to you.)

I plan to hold a gathering for Morton Sobell ____________ (Approx. date)

I will need the assistance of the Committee. ______

DETACH AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE.

([illegible])

S. F. ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE
228 [illegible] Street [illegible]

March 1[illegible], 195[illegible]

Dear Friend:

Hardly had his body cooled before the authorities reached out to lay heavy hands [illegible] murdered [illegible] by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. [illegible] this falls [illegible] on our shoulders.

[illegible] that will provide you with the background and the recent developments [illegible] the two Rosenberg boys.

Many of you have inquired what you can do to help. For this purpose we plan in [illegible] meetings

DATE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 8 P.M.

PLACE: 150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

At this meeting you will be brought up to date both on the recent Surrogate Court hearing on the children, as well as on the campaign to remove Morton Sobell from [illegible]. [illegible], Sobell's [illegible], will discuss this phase.

Surrogate Court Judge [illegible] Collins has requested public opinion on the guardianship of the children, it was reported in the New York Times. Our local [illegible] 5000 [illegible] April 5th. This leaves us only [illegible] of public opinion against the unprecedented [illegible] the children away from their blood relatives and place them with strangers. [illegible] are civic leaders, [illegible], rabble trade unionists, who will [illegible] out if the facts are brought to them.

The meeting on March 24 will be the first of regular work meetings to follow. These meetings will provide information on current developments, as well as activity for those people who, though very busy, are sufficiently concerned to do whatever they can.

The handful of us on this committee have worked consistently and hard, but you must realize that to counteract all the news that you read about in the press, and that which you cannot [illegible] by us alone. It will take many, many hands to do the work—to raise the money—without which no fight back is possible.

We therefore urge you to attend this and subsequent meetings, and to work out ways and means to help raise the thousands of dollars needed to meet these [illegible] [illegible].

REMEMBER, IT WILL BE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT TO FIGHT A BAD COURT DECISION THAN TO PREVENT ONE.

Sincerely yours,

Executive Secretary

NOTE: Please let us know what you can do. [illegible] if you wish to be notified of future work meetings.

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TRANSFER MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ

To: James V. Bennett
Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

LAW AND CUSTOM have established Alcatraz as a place for criminals who, by the number and violence of their crimes, their attempts to escape, or attacks on prison guards, must be kept in extreme isolation.

MORTON SOBELL, A SCIENTIST charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to thirty years, has been in Alcatraz since Thanksgiving Day, 1952.

MR. SOBELL DOES NOT FIT into any of the categories of prisoners kept at Alcatraz. He has never been charged with any previous crime.

WE BELIEVE that imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz is an unusual and unprecedented punishment.

WE THEREFORE RESPECTFULLY PETITION that Morton Sobell be transferred to a regular federal institution.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	[illegible]

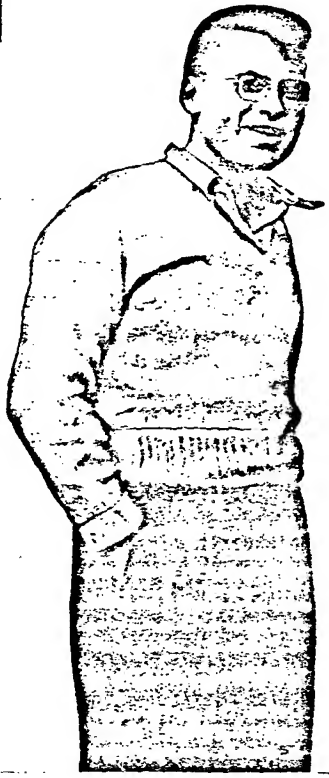
[illegible]

[illegible]
SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE
[illegible]

[redacted] b7d

THE SCIENTIST IN

ALCATRAZ



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE CASE OF

Morton Sobell

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Can we in good conscience allow this chain of events to continue without examining the crucial case at the bottom of the mounting pyramid? The Rosenberg-Sobell trial, challenged by millions throughout the world, has never been reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court. Each request for such a review of the facts has been vigorously opposed by the Attorney General's Office and turned down by the High Court. The longer we wait to get at the full truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case the greater will be the danger of injustice to more and more Americans. How many more men and women will have their good names smeared and their jobs taken away? How many more men and women will be arrested, imprisoned and even put to death by unscrupulous prosecutors?

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

1. Legal moves are under way to win a new trial for Morton Sobell. Meanwhile, Morton Sobell remains imprisoned in Alcatraz . . . where he is under daily pressure to "confess" . . . where he is not permitted to see his two young children.

Will you act to remove Morton Sobell from Alcatraz? Join your fellow Americans who are requesting Sobell's removal in letters to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Dept., Washington, D.C.

2. A request has been filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee urging a complete investigation of the conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Such an investigation can at last establish the truth.

Write a letter in favor of such an investigation to Senator William Langer, chairman, U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

printed as a public service by
The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

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matically applied to Sobell, even though Judge Kaufman admitted that Sobell had nothing to do with atomic espionage.

The Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union called Sobell's trial a "dangerous extension of the concept of conspiracy." In a detailed study of the case, the Columbia Law Review found strong merit in argument that Judge Kaufman should have permitted the jury to consider Sobell's case separately. The Columbia Law Review cited this as possible ground for a new trial. This was the same point on which Judge Jerome N. Frank of the Circuit Court of Appeals recommended that Sobell have a new trial.

It should be remembered that the trial took place in an atmosphere of hysteria after the start of the Korean War. The prosecution devoted most of its time trying to prove Sobell was a Communist, a charge aimed to prejudice the jury against the defendant.

Why a 30-Year Sentence?

Even if Sobell were guilty, the 30-year sentence was unprecedented for cases tried under the same act. Sentences of persons charged with espionage for a war-time enemy (and Sobell's case involved a wartime ally) averaged four to five years. In Sobell's case the judge went out of his way to recommend in advance that there be no parole. Why such severity?

In passing sentence Judge Kaufman said: "It is so difficult to make people realize that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system." Why did political considerations play a role in the passing of sentence?

Why Alcatraz?

Sobell was transferred to Alcatraz while motions for appeal were still pending. Alcatraz was established in 1933 for hardened criminals —men who are too dangerous to be held in any other prison. Sobell was not sent to Alcatraz for these reasons. He was sent there only after all other pressure had failed to make him confess to a crime of which he vows innocence. Alcatraz is being used against Sobell just as the threat of the electric chair was used against the Rosenbergs in an attempt to wrest a "confession" from them. This official use of third degree methods to extract confessions sets a dangerous precedent.

What About Fort Monmouth?

After the Rosenbergs were executed, Senator McCarthy and his aide Roy Cohn made nation-wide headlines with a charge that Sobell and the Rosenbergs had masterminded a radar spy ring at Fort Monmouth. Roy Cohn had been one of the chief prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. This new charge had not been made in the courtroom. McCarthy and Cohn launched hearings with their typical fanfare and sensational charges. As a result, innocent scientists lost their jobs. But McCarthy and Cohn were unable to uncover any trace of espionage. The Army conducted its investigation and announced that it had found no sign of espionage at Ft. Monmouth. It was the Army's refutation of the spy fraud that prompted McCarthy and Cohn to attack the Army itself.

Was Perjured Testimony Used Deliberately?

Documents from the files of attorneys for prosecution witnesses show that the Attorney General's Office made a deal for false testimony. These documents have been submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee with a request for an investigation into the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

In recent months millions of Americans have become aware of the manipulations of Roy Cohn, who was one of the chief prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Cohn's involvement in the "faked" photo in the Army-McCarthy hearings, in addition to other irregularities, necessitates a review of the prosecution's methods in the Sobell case.

In a case of lesser political importance, it was recently proven that the Attorney General's Office had tried to gain a conviction through dishonesty. The Attorney General's Office was found to have deceived a Grand Jury in the "loyalty" case of Val Lorwin. When these facts came to light, the Lorwin case was dismissed and a government attorney lost his job.

Why is This Case Vital to America?

Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs warned that the punishment against them would add fuel to a hysteria that would eventually engulf other innocent persons.

Within a few months after the Rosenberg execution, the hysteria victimized no less a figure than former president Harry S. Truman. Attorney General Brownell challenged Truman's loyalty and accused him of aiding a man accused as a Soviet spy. Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan commented: "If the Rosenbergs were convicted and executed because they gave secret information to our enemies, what shall be said of and done with Harry S. Truman . . . . . ?"

In the months that followed, even J. Robert Oppenheimer, the man who built the bomb the Rosenbergs were accused of stealing, was attacked as a security risk. The Rosenberg-Sobell case itself was used to smear innocent scientists, and to attack the U. S. Army.

Should a man spend 30 years in Alcatraz on the kind of testimony presented by Elitcher, a man who had every reason to lie to save his own skin?

Did Sobell Change His Name?

The prosecution tried to prejudice the jury against Sobell by introducing evidence that he had changed his name in Mexico. In a statement submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 5, 1953, in connection with his appeal. Sobell said:

". . . the newspapers suddenly published the news of Julius Rosenberg's arrest (July 16, 1950) as an alleged "atom spy." To me, the charge was absurd, but nonetheless frightening in what it meant. I had known Julius in City College years before, we had been together in a number of progressive student organizations during our college days, and had seen each other infrequently since then. I felt that he was being persecuted for political reasons, and that the charge was calculated to intimidate and silence political dissent in the United States. I reasoned that anybody who opposed the then new Korean war, or otherwise dared to speak up and oppose any American policies he disagreed with, would be slapped into jail on one pretext or another. But this led me to make the mistake of feeling that a dictatorship was already taking over my country.

"Then, and only then, was it that I left the family in the Mexico City apartment and traveled around Mexico—to Vera Cruz and Tampico—even using false names, and inquiring about passage to Europe or South America for all of us. It is hard to understand how I might have been led to do such a stupid thing, but it didn't take long for me to recognize how inept and pointless it was. Of course, I had no idea how it could be misinterpreted, and how dangerous if would turn out to be.

"So I went back to Mexico City, and my wife and I talked it over once again. We realized that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to overyone to return and help to combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and 'sitting it out.' I know now how right this last decision was, and how wrong I was to think I could isolate myself from others who had the same problem . . ."

Why Didn't Sobell Take the Stand?

In his affidavit on Oct. 5, Sobell stated:

". . . I am impelled to submit this affidavit particularly because my counsel have informed me that at every stage of this proceeding, since the trial, the United States attorney has stressed in oral argument and affidavit, the fact that I did not take the stand in my own behalf, at the trial. It is highly inappropriate in this case that this fact be given any significance whatsoever, for the following reasons, which I owe it to myself and my family to bring to the Court's attention.

"*I wanted to testify on my own behalf at my trial.* I did not do so because my trial attorneys insisted that I should not, because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that my innocence was clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (as Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing me) that it would necessarily follow that I would be freed. Judge Frank's dissent from the affirmance of my conviction, while illustrating that my trial attorneys were motivated by reasons of substance, was nevertheless only a dissent, and hence I know I should have insisted on telling my story. I am completely innocent of the charges made against me . . ."

Was Sobell Linked to Atomic Espionage?

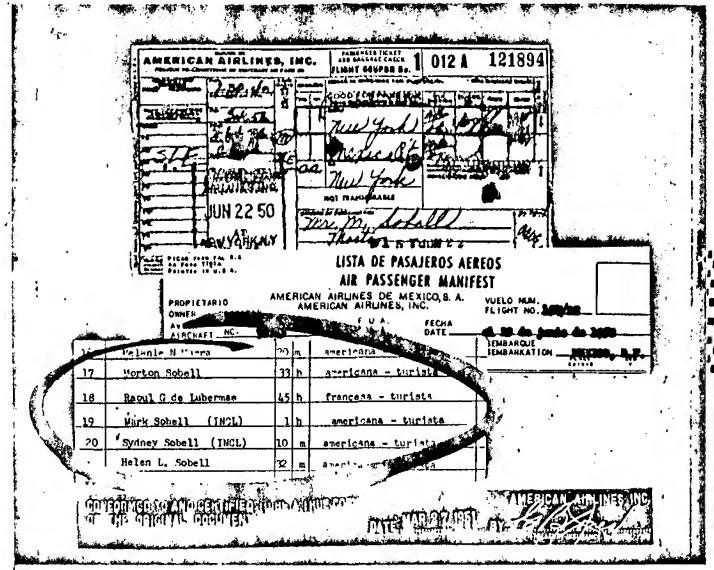
The prosecution branded Sobell an "atom spy" and this label was pinned on him by the newspapers. Most Americans probably have been misled into believing he was convicted of "atomic espionage." This is completely false. Judge Kaufman told Sobell in court: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

(The accusation of atomic espionage made against the Rosenbergs has been contradicted by statements of leading scientists. The Rosenbergs were accused of giving the "secret" of the A-bomb to Russia. A speech by Dr. James Beckerley, former director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, was reported by the N. Y. Times on March 17, 1954, as follows: "The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies, Dr. Beckerley emphasized. Espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets, he said . . . Atom bombs are not matters that can be stolen and transmitted in the form of information, Dr. Beckerley said, in emphasizing the relative unimportance of spying in nuclear physics.")

How Could the Jury Convict Him?

Under a "conspiracy" charge evidence that a crime was committed is not needed to convict. If there is evidence of a crime, the prosecution does not need to resort to the vague "conspiracy" indictment.

Only one witness testified against Sobell with respect to espionage. But under the law of conspiracy, the testimony of all of the witnesses applied to Sobell. Thus the testimony alleging atomic espionage auto-



AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.

1 012 A 121894

JUN 22 50

LISTA DE PASAJEROS AEREOS
AIR PASSENGER MANIFEST

AMERICAN AIRLINES DE MEXICO, S. A.
AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.

PROPIETARIO
OWNER

VUELO NUM.
FLIGHT NO.

FECHA
DATE

EMBARQUE
EMBARKATION

16	Melanie H [illegible]	20	m	americana
17	Morton Sobell	33	h	americana - turista
18	Raoul G de Lubermae	45	h	francesa - turista
19	Mark Sobell (INCL)	1	h	americana - turista
20	Sydney Sobell (INCL)	10	m	americana - turista
	Helen L. Sobell	32	m	[illegible]

AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.

Airline tickets bought in Sobell's name, as certified by American Airlines, and the listing as tourists of Sobell and his family on the airline passenger roster show Sobell went to Mexico in a routine manner.

What Was the Evidence?

No documentary evidence linking Sobell to espionage was ever introduced in the trial. Of 116 witnesses listed by the prosecution, only one man connected Sobell to the conspiracy charged. This witness was Max Elitcher, a neighbor of the Sobell family and one of Sobell's former classmates at City College.

What was Elitcher's testimony?

a) In the first 12 pages of Elitcher's testimony, he did not mention Sobell in connection with espionage. Elitcher finally linked Sobell to the conspiracy with the statement that Julius Rosenberg had told him Sobell was in it too.

b) Elitcher said that one night he drove to Morton Sobell in New York from Washington, D.C., believing that the F.B.I. was following him. He told this to Sobell, says Elitcher, and then was asked by Sobell to accompany him to Julius Rosenberg, allegedly also a spy. (*Elitcher admitted under cross examination that his story was added to his testimony 4 months after Sobell's kidnapping from Mexico*).

Elitcher asked us to believe that spies, knowing they were being followed by the F.B.I., would visit each other.

c) Elitcher also tried to say that Sobell had "confessed" to him that he was a spy. These are Elitcher's words:

> A. Well, he said, I don't know in what words, or implied that it had to do with this espionage business, but I don't recall the exact nature of the words.

—Trial Transcript, p. 249

Other conversations such as the above and Elitcher's story of the ride constitute the total evidence linking Sobell to espionage. Again it should be noted that the five conversations with Julius Rosenberg charged against Sobell were not mentioned during the trial.

Other government witnesses testified regarding the circumstances of Sobell's stay in Mexico. But no contention was made that this testimony proved any direct connection with espionage activities.

Can Elitcher Be Believed?

In his charge to the jury, *Judge Irving Kaufman said*: *"If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."*

Max Elitcher admitted in the trial that he had committed perjury in another matter. He admitted he was afraid of a possible perjury indictment that could bring him a five-year sentence. Elitcher testified that he had signed a non-Communist oath and had perjured himself. Elitcher also testified that he and his wife had been undergoing psychiatric treatment.

For testifying against Sobell, Elitcher was rewarded by never being indicted for his admitted perjury. He also received a high-salaried job obtained with the assistance of the F.B.I.

Under cross-examination Elitcher revealed many inconsistencies and contradictions in his testimony. He was compelled to admit that there were discrepancies in his story.

What Were the Circumstances of Sobell's Arrest?

Morton Sobell and his family went to Mexico on June 22, 1950. On Aug. 16, 1950, his apartment in Mexico City was invaded by armed men who claimed to be Mexican police but had no warrant.

—Trial Transcript, p. 31

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[fol. u] AFFIDAVIT OF SOBELL IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

Morton Sobell, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the defendants herein and I make this affidavit in the interest of justice and in furtherance of my rights as an American born and brought up in this country.

On Wednesday, August 16, 1950 at about 8:00 P. M. we had just finished our dinner in our apartment in Mexico City in the United States of Mexico, and while my wife and I were lingering over our coffee there was a knock on the door. My older daughter opened the door and three men burst into the room with drawn guns and bodies poised for shooting; these men did not ask my name, did not say what they wanted. I demanded to see a warrant, or some other legal process. No reply, except some vague charge that I was one "Johnny Jones" and that I robbed a bank in Acapulco in the sum of $15,000.00 was made. Of course, I vehemently denied the charge and tried to show them my papers, visas, etc., to prove that I was no bank robber.

One of the men showed a piece of metal in his hand and [fol. u-1] said they were police. They were dressed in civilian clothes. A fourth man came later. He also was in civilian clothes.

Only about 10 minutes lapsed from the time that they came till they hustled me out, and that was after I insisted on calling the American Embassy; but without being permitted to do so.

They picked me up bodily and carried me down from the fourth floor to the ground floor. In the street I kept shouting for the police. A taxi was hailed and they opened the door; tried to force me into the taxi; when two more men came in and beat me over the head with black jacks until I lost consciousness. I woke up in the taxi and I was stretched horizontally at the feet of the three men.

They accused Morton Sobell of having robbed a bank in Acapulco. Sobell protested his innocence, showed his tourist card and tried to call the American Embasy. The men dragged him out of the house. Sobell was beaten unconscious and taken to an office building. His wife, protesting the kidnapping and screaming for help, was also seized. The two Sobell children were left alone for several hours until another group of armed men came to get them. The men also gathered up some of the Sobell belongings and stuffed them into suitcases.

At 4 a.m. Sobell was put in one car with armed guards instructed to kill him if he "made trouble," and his wife and children were put in a second car. They rode for 24 hours without stopping until they reached the U. S. border. At 2 a.m. Mrs. Sobell, in a state of collapse, was released with the children. Sobell was turned over to the F.B.I.

The New York *Times* on Aug. 18 1950, quoted Mexican immigration officials as saying that Mexican secret police did not report to their office, but delivered Sobell directly to the F.B.I. This procedure was termed "unusual" by the assistant chief of Mexican immigration. An article in the New York *Times* on Aug. 19 stated: "The case was surrounded by extraordinary secrecy. The four agents who made the arrest still refused to furnish details. It was not known in exactly what manner Mexican authorities deported the instrument specialist." The government promptly issued inflammatory stories to the press charging that Sobell was an atom spy. He was convicted in the headlines before being brought to trial.

Why Was Sobell Kidnapped?

The lack of evidence against Morton Sobell was underscored by the unlawful kidnapping of Sobell and his family from Mexico. By the kidnapping, the government showed that it did not even have enough evidence to extradite him from Mexico through legal channels, let alone prove espionage activities.

The kidnapping also deprived Sobell of his right to return voluntarily to face charges. The government thereby tried to make it appear that Sobell was a fugitive. It should be noted that Sobell later waived extradition from Texas, anxious to be brought to New York to fight the charges against him.

Sobell stated that he and his family were vacationing in Mexico. The plane tickets in his name and the passenger list of the airline show that Sobell and his family went to Mexico as tourists in a routine manner. In a legal motion Sobell's attorney presented the uncontradicted fact that the Sobell family had received the vaccinations needed to return to the United States just before the kidnapping. Proof of the vaccinations, their child's return plane ticket to the United States, family movies of their tour, as well as camera, watch, clothing etc., were among personal belongings which disappeared at the time of the kidnapping. The return plane ticket has been found to be in the possession of the F.B.I.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG / SOBELL COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. BULKIES

SERIALS 1B-638 ONLY

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-367835

NY Field Division

1/19/55 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: ~~[illegible]~~ Vault Shelf

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION RETAIN::PERMANENTLY

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

638. One CP phonograph record(33 1/3 RPM) made for Nat'l. Comm. to secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case consisting of dramatic presentation entitled, "The Rock".

[redacted] #41 (gal)

Rev. 10-30-61. Retain per [redacted]

Destroyed 2/26/75 per [redacted] bxc

100-107111-1B118

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JAN 19 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File #:

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B 638	DESTROYED			

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg / Sobell Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS IB 639 thru IB 660

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
639	Leaflet	X		
640	Lists	X		
641	Rider			[illegible]
642	Leaflet	X		
643	Leaflets	X		
644	Throw away	X		
645	Letter		X	
646	Booklet	X		
647	Miscellaneous	X	b7d	
648	Miscellaneous	X	b7d	
649	Miscellaneous	X		
650	Miscellaneous	X		
651	Miscellaneous	X		not copied due to length
652	Miscellaneous	X	b7d	not copied due to length
653	Miscellaneous	X		
654	Leaflet	X		
655	Miscellaneous	X		not copied due to length
656	Exempt		X	
657	Circular	X		
658	Throwaway	X		
659	Notice	X		
660	Literature	X		

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387635

_____ by _____ Field Division

3/23/55 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION RETAIN::PERMANENTLY

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

639. Leaflet distributed by NCSJRC. Rec'd. 3/15/55 from CS335. Subm. by SA Minihan 3/23/
640. List of Chairmen of various city committees. Rec'd. 1/24/55 from CSNY 48. Subm. by SA Richard A. Minihan 3/23/55. pv

Field File #:

100-107111-1811
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 2 3 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-337935

NY Field Division

4/11/55 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW b7d

641. [redacted]

642. Leaflet - New York Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Recd. 3/24/55 from CSNY 58. Subm. by SA R.G.Minihan 4/14/55. pv

643. Exhibits to Report of SA Charles D. Marchall at LA, 4/19/53. Rec'd [redacted] from FBI, LA. Subm. by SA Richard A. Minihan on 5/10/55. See serial [redacted] am

644. Committee throwaway signed by Ted Jacob. Rec'd 4/14/55 from CS 335. Subm. by SA Damon Pitcher on 5/10/55. am

645. [redacted]

646. Booklet titled "Atomic Scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey Asks Justice for Morton Sobell. Rec'd [redacted] from [redacted] Panel Source. Subm. by SA Robert O. Murphy on 5-27-55. See serial [redacted] eg b7d

Field File #:

100-107111-18120
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
APR 11 1955

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835 N.Y. Field Division

6/15/55 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS -C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information
Disposition: Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

647. Misc. exhibits rec'd for prosecutive summary report. See serial 100-107111-[redacted] Subm. 6/15/55 by SA R.A. Minihan. ej
648. Misc. exhibits for prosecutive summary report. See 100-107111-[redacted] Subm. 6/15/55 by SA R.A.Minihan. ej
649. Misc. exhibits for prosecutive summary report. See serial 100-107111-[redacted] Subm. 6/15/55 by SA R.A.Minihan. ej
650. Misc. exhibits rec'd for prosecutive summary report. See serial 100-107111-E [redacted] Subm. 6/15/55 by SA R.A.Minihan. ej
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653. Misc. exhibits for prosecutive summary report. See se ial 100-107111-[redacted] Subm. 6/15/55 by SA R.A. Minihan. ej

b7d

Field File #:

100-107111-1812
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 15 1955
FBI-NEW YORK

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

6/15/55 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

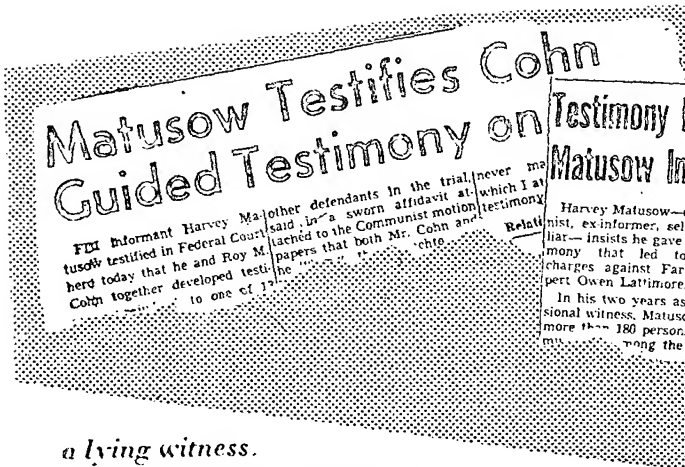
654. Leaflet Re: Conference April 23, 1955 at Hotel Great Nothern, NYC. Rec'd 5/27/55 from CS 335-S. Subm by SA D. Pitcher 6/16/55.
655. Misc. literature distributed by NCSJRC. Rec'd 4/26/55 from [redacted] Subm by SA J. V. Waters 6/16/55. jd
656. [redacted]
657. Circular re June 16, 1955, Carnegie Hall Meeting. Recd. 6/6/55 from PS [redacted] Subm. by SA Damon Pitcher on 7/28/55. ms
658. Throwaway announcing 6/9/55 meeting. Recd. 6/15/55 from CSNY 58. Subm. by SA R. A. Minihan on 7/28/55. ms
659. Notices re June 16, 1955 Carnegie Hall Rally. Recd. 6/15/55 from CSNY 496. Subm. b SA R. A. Minihan on 7/28/55. ms
660. Literature re: June 16, 1955 Committee Rally. Recd. 6/20/55 from CSNY 48-S. Subm. b SA R. A. Minihan on 7/28/55. ms

b7d

100-107111 (B)

SEARCHED... INDEXED...
SERIALIZED... FILED...
JUN 19 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File #:



Matusow Testifies Cohn Guided Testimony on

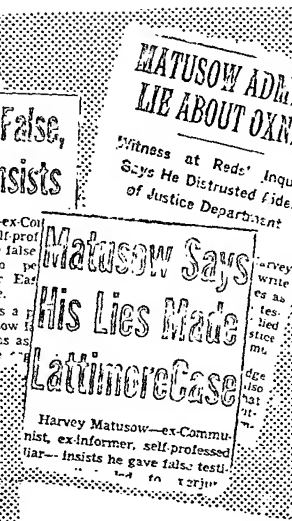
FBI informant Harvey Matusow testified in Federal Court today that he and Roy M. Cohn together developed testi... to one of ... other defendants in the trial, said in a sworn affidavit attached to the Communist motion papers that both Mr. Cohn and he ... never ma... which I a... testimony

Relati...

Testimony False, Matusow Insists

Harvey Matusow—ex-Com... nist, ex-informer, self-prof... liar— insists he gave false ... mony that led to pe... charges against Far Eas... pert Owen Lattimore.

In his two years as a ... sional witness, Matusow ... more than 180 persons as... ...ong the ...



MATUSOW ADM... LIE ABOUT OXN...

Witness at Reds' Inqu... Says He Distrusted Fide... of Justice Department

Matusow Says His Lies Made Lattimore Case

Harvey Matusow—ex-Commu... nist, ex-informer, self-professed liar— insists he gave false testi...

a lying witness.
coached by a lying prosecutor

It's the Same Story in the Sobell Case

Should a man spend 30 years in Alcatraz on the word of liars? Morton Sobell, a young scientist and father of two children, sits in Alcatraz today. He was put there by the same kind of testimony exposed in the above headlines. He was put there by the same discredited Roy Cohn who coached Harvey Matusow.

1. The Witness Against Sobell Admits Lying!

Sobell was convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who went to the electric chair swearing their innocence. One witness testified against Sobell, a man named Max Elitcher. Judge Kaufman told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell." Elitcher admitted lying to the government, admitted being afraid of a perjury charge, admitted hoping to escape a prison sentence by testifying against Sobell. His testimony:

QUESTION: *So you have lied under oath?*

ELITCHER: *Yes.*

QUESTION: *Were you worried about it?*

ELITCHER: *Yes.*

— page 278, printed trial record

2. Roy Cohn Coached This Witness!

Roy Cohn, whose use of a faked photo was exposed in the Army-McCarthy hearings, was a prosecutor in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Elitcher admitted that this same Roy Cohn helped him "prepare" his testimony against Sobell — testimony he admits was "worked over" for almost a year.

QUESTION: *Will you name the person or persons with whom you went over your testimony in preparing for the trial?*

ELITCHER: *Well, I have talked to Mr. Kilsheimer or Kilshermer and Mr. Cohn.*

— page 270, printed trial record

"The integrity of justice ... ministered in the United St... at stake."

— Dr. Harold ... atomic scientist Nobel prize w...

The prosecuters have kept the ... from reviewing the case. No ... ever reviewed the testimony. S... attorneys have discovered ne... dence. But meanwhile, he sits in ... traz, practically shut off from ... attorneys, given no newspapers, ... mitted no mail from anyone ... immediate family, forbidden to ... children. He's kept this way in ... him from proving his innocence.

This is neither justice nor fair... Is anybody safe while things lik... go on? Thousands of persons, lik... Urey, are asking that Sobell be ... ferred from Alcatraz to a regular ... eral prison so that he can help p... his appeal to the courts. Will y... the same?

Write to:
JAMES V. BENNETT,
Director of Prisons, Justice D...
Washington, D. C.

Other facts and full trial record available at: The National Committee to Secure Justice for Lattimore, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y., LO 4-95...

Matusow Testifies Cohn Guided Testimony on

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JAMES V. BENNETT,
Director of Prisons, Justice D
Washington, D. C.

Other facts and full trial record available at:
The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y., LO 4-55

CH-ROS
done 11/16/55

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Betty Fisher
885 La Jennifer Way
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Russell Spinney
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WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Sonia & Kenneth Eskol
2171 Grand Ave.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

640

New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

March 11, 1955.

Dear Friend:

We will have a large leaflet distribution next Wednesday, March 16, between 6 and 8 p.m. in different areas of Manhattan. We are in need of people to help with the distribution of this timely leaflet which links the Matusow testimony to the Sobell case. A copy is included.

Leaflets for distribution will be ready for pick-up in the committee office, 1050 Sixth Ave., from 5 to 5:30 Wednesday evening. Volunteers will be assigned to places of distribution.

We would also like to know how many leaflets you will be able to use for distribution in your own neighborhood.

Please phone the committee office -- LO 4-9585 -- and let us know if we can count on you.

Sincerely,
New York Sobell Committee

100-107111

6462

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENTS BY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD

ON THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL

SELECTED FROM LETTERS TO MRS. MORTON SOBELL

Belgian League for the Defense of the Rights of Man:

> "Although we cannot, nor do we wish to, pronounce ourselves on the basic jurisdiction of the United States, the League has been struck by the conditions under which Morton Sobell was kidnapped in Mexico and delivered to the police authorities of the United States. The League believes that the procedures used are in formal contradiction with the elementary rights of the individual in terms of the [illegible] of justice, as well as with the rules of international law."

Prof. L. Rosenfeld, Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Manchester, England:

> "I think that it is imperative on grounds of elementary justice and humanity that a new trial be granted to your husband, and that pending the re-examination of his case, he should be transferred from Alcatraz to a place where he will be permitted to see you and the children."

Paul [illegible], Attorney, France:

> "I realize how terrible it must be for you and your children to be separated from your husband, who is the victim of the most tragic miscarriage of justice in modern history. Allow me too, to tell you how much I admire your courage and his courage. He perfectly realized he could "buy" his freedom by perjuring himself. . ."

Lord [illegible], Member of Parliament, England:

> ". . without making a personal study of the evidence given at the trial, I could not honestly express any opinion as to the justice of the verdict, though I certainly think that the sentence was a shockingly severe one."

Eileen [illegible], Conservative Party member, Stafford, England:

> "It does seem to me that 30 years in Alcatraz is an inordinately harsh sentence for a man convicted on such flimsy evidence, and I would point out that Dr. Fuchs, convicted in this country on very much more substantial evidence, was sentenced to only 14 years — in more civilized prisons — part of his sentence, indeed, has been served in the gaol of my own town of Stafford. I would certainly support your appeal for a retrial."

World Federation of Trade Unions, Paris, France

The World Federation of Trade Unions reaffirms the unanimous support of all the workers and honest men in the United States to Mrs. Rosenberg to date. You have asked for your husband.

Electrical Trade Union, Manchester, England

We, the members of the E.T.U., support the plea of the Women's Committee for a fair trial for her husband. Meanwhile, we urge the American Government to call for Morton Sobell to a fair trial so as possible for him to join his family.

National Union of Dyers, Manchester, England

We support the appeal from the Morton Sobell that her husband should be granted a fair trial and release from Alcatraz without delay.

Women's Consultative Committee of the Trade Union Congress, England

We are profoundly moved by the new fact, an admission by the Justice Department, that Morton Sobell is further denied of the right to see his own children.

Polish and Polish Women's Assembly, England

That a citizen of the United States, against whom not a shred of tangible evidence is produced in the trial, can be so denied and sent to Alcatraz, completely below the protection of the law, therefore urge that Morton Sobell be made to be released from Alcatraz and that he be immediately removed from Alcatraz.

Paul Ingram, former Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, Dublin, Eire

The incarceration of your husband, Mrs. Rosenberg, in the dungeon of Alcatraz has evoked the known sympathy of the people who are unfairly persecuted. It has to be said that the [illegible] a fair trial in the legal sense [illegible] and the [illegible] should be returned to the rightful place of your husband.

Dr. D. North, Professor, University of Lancaster, England

It is my firm belief that the trial of your husband is an example of hysteria, prejudice and fear. No doubt Mr. Sobell [illegible] the [illegible] of your husband's [illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible] a fair trial in the courts. [illegible] the only [illegible] that [illegible] proposed to him can appear to [illegible] the [illegible] of Sobell's right to a fair trial. It is [illegible] that of the [illegible] of democracy.

AMERICANS WHO HAVE URGED A NEW TRIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL

(partial list)

Dr. Harold C. Urey	[illegible]	Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Mary Church Terrell	Educator	Washington, D.C.
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer	Theologian	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Llewellyn Gross	Educator	New York, N.Y.
Prof. Linus Pauling	Scientist	Pasadena, Calif.
Philip Morrison	Physicist	Ithaca, N.Y.
Prof. George Sarton	Historian of Science	Cambridge, Mass.
Alvena Seckar	Artist-Writer	Pompton Lakes, N.J.
Harry F. Ward	Educator	Palisades, N.J.
Dr. [illegible] Meyer	Orthopedist	New York City
Dr. Arnold Donawa	President North Harlem Dental Assn.	New York City
Leon Beverly	Trade Union Official	Chicago, Ill.
Dr. W. A. Hunton	Educator	New York City
Annette T. Rubinstein	Educator	New York City
Bertha C. Reynolds	Social Worker	Stoughton, Mass.
Vincent [illegible]	Trade Union Organizer	Newark, N.J.
Dr. Dorothy Brewster	Educator	New York City
Dr. Murray Abowitz	Medical Doctor	Los Angeles, Calif.
Rev. Clarence D. Herriott	Presbyterian Clergyman	Berkeley, Calif.
James M. Evans	Justice of Peace	Arab, Alabama
Dr. Stanley M. Freedman	Scientist	Bronx, N.Y.
Dr. William Wells Denton	Educator	Tucson, Ariz.
Albert Maltz	Writer	Mexico, D.F.
Prof. Serge Chermayeff	Graduate School of Design, Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. [illegible] C. Larson	Educator	[illegible] Park, N.J.
[illegible] Kortheuer	Scientist	Minneapolis, Minn.
David Newman	Accountant	New York City
Dr. Eleanor Yachnes	Physician	Brooklyn, N.Y.
[illegible] C. Evans	Trade Union Official	Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
Anthony & Edna Toney	Painter and Writer	New York City
Dr. Frank C. & Opal F. Kracek	Med. Doctor & Wife	Chevy Chase, Md.
Dr. Irving A. Putnam	Clergyman	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. H. David Hammond	Botanist	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Schmidt	Trade Union Official	San Francisco, Calif.
[illegible] Glen	Economist	San Francisco
Eugene [illegible]	Optometrist	San Francisco
Rev. John H. [illegible]	Clergyman	Detroit, Mich.
Dr. E. [illegible]	Physician	[illegible]
Rev. J. D. Scott	Clergyman	Detroit, Mich.
Rabbi S. Burr Yampol	Clergyman	Chicago, Ill.
Rev. C. B. Heack	Clergyman	Detroit, Mich.
Dr. David [illegible]	Physician	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mitchell [illegible]	Attorney	Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Hyman J. Hirshfield	Physician	Chicago, [illegible]
Harold Morris	Attorney	Detroit, Mich.
Bernard Probe	Attorney	Detroit, Mich.
Don S. Harlan	Attorney	Detroit, Mich.
Dr. [illegible] DuBois	[illegible]	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Dr. H. E. [illegible]	Physician	Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Emery W. [illegible]	Educator	Chicago, Ill.
Charles Hartshorne	Educator	Chicago, [illegible]
Dr. James [illegible]	Educator	Chicago, [illegible]
Dr. Eustace Haydon	Theologian & Educator	Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Leonard Bockman	Physician	San Francisco
Bernard Davidson	Scientist	Brooklyn, N.Y.
[illegible]	[illegible]	San [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	San [illegible]
[illegible]	Social Worker	Chicago, Ill.

The complete trial record and other information [illegible]
[illegible] Committee to Secure Justice [illegible]
Room [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]
[illegible]

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Philip Morrison	Physicist	Ithaca, N.Y.
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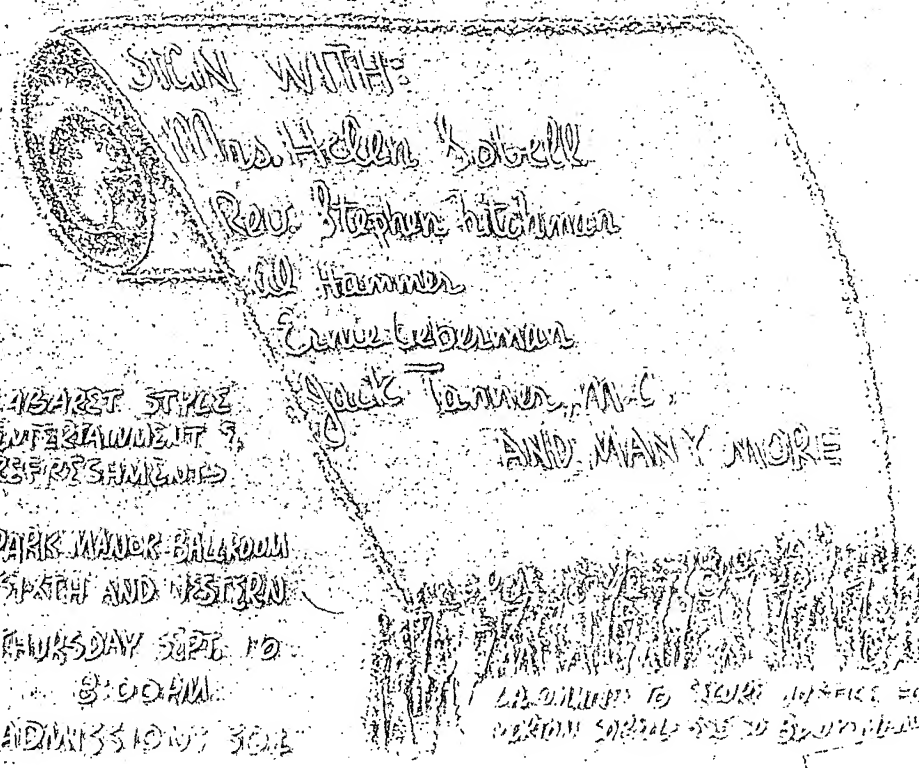
Dr. Leo Mayer	Orthopedist	New York City
Dr. Arnold Donawa	President North Harlem Dental Assn.	New York City
Leon Beverly	Trade Union Official	Chicago, Ill.
Dr. W. A. Hunton	Educator	New York City
Annette T. Rubinstein	Educator	New York City
Bertha C. Reynolds	Social Worker	Stoughton, Mass.
Vincent C. [illegible]	Trade Union Organizer	Newark, N.J.
Dr. Dorothy Brewster	Educator	New York City
Dr. Murray Abowitz	Medical Doctor	Los Angeles, Calif.
Rev. Clarence D. Herriott	Presbyterian Clergyman	Berkeley, Calif.
James M. Evans	Justice of Peace	Arab, Alabama
Dr. Stanley M. Freedman	Scientist	Bronx, N.Y.
Dr. William Wells Denton	Educator	Tucson, Ariz.
Albert Maltz	Writer	Mexico, D.F.
Prof. Serge Chermayeff	Graduate School of Design, Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. Frankie C. [illegible]arson	Educator	[illegible] Park, [illegible]
[illegible] Roberts	Scientist	Minneapolis, Minn.
David [illegible]	Accountant	New York City
Dr. Eleanor [illegible]	Physician	Brooklyn, N.Y.
[illegible] C. Evans	Trade Union Official	[illegible]
Anthony & Edna Toney	Painter and Writer	New York City
Dr. Frank C. & Opal F. Kracek	[illegible] Doctor & [illegible]	Chevy Chase, Md.
[illegible], Irving [illegible] Putnam	Clergyman	[illegible]
Dr. H. David Hammond	Botanist	Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry [illegible]	Trade Union Official	San Francisco, Calif.
[illegible]	Economist	San Francisco
Eugene [illegible]	Optometrist	San Francisco
Rev. John [illegible]	Clergyman	Detroit, Mich.
Dr. [illegible]	Physician	[illegible]
Rev. J. [illegible] Scott	Clergyman	[illegible]
Rabbi S. Burr Yampol	Clergyman	Chicago
Rev. [illegible]	Clergyman	[illegible]
Dr. [illegible]son	Physician	[illegible]
[illegible] Schiller	Attorney	[illegible]
Dr. Lyman [illegible]	Physician	[illegible]
Harold [illegible]	Attorney	[illegible]
Bernard [illegible]	Attorney	[illegible]
Don [illegible] Harlan	Attorney	[illegible]
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois	Historian	[illegible]
Dr. [illegible]	Physician	[illegible]
Dr. Emery [illegible]	Educator	Chicago
Charles Hartshorne	Educator	[illegible]
Dr. [illegible] McKinney	Educator	[illegible]
Dr. Horace Hayden	[illegible] & Educator	[illegible]
Dr. Leonard Rockman	Physicist	San [illegible]
Bernard Davidson	Scientist	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Sanford	[illegible] Worker	Chicago

The complete list [illegible] Committee to Secure Justice [illegible]

[illegible]

SIGN THE COMMUNITY SCROLL CALL FOR JUSTICE.

We can transfer Morton Sobell from Alcatraz



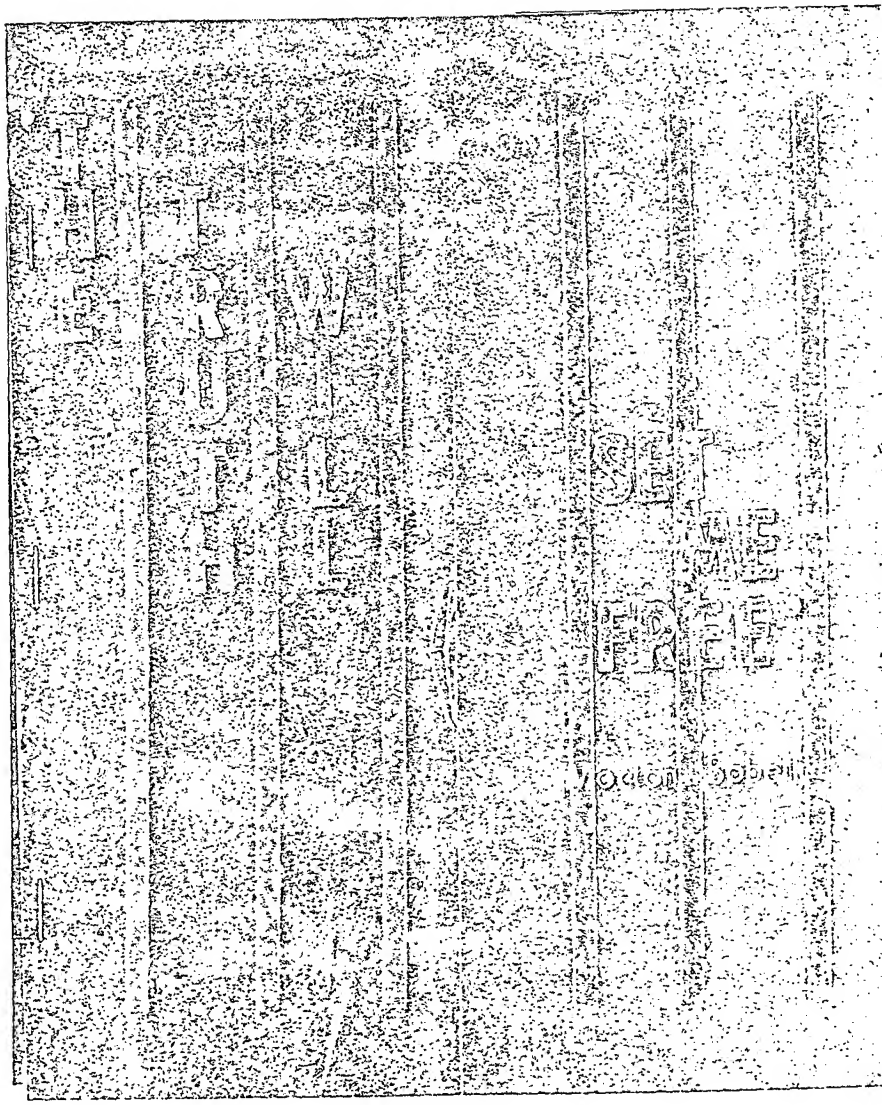


Exhibit 3

CONFERENCE TO
SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL

SAT. DEC. 1, 1:30 P.M.

[illegible]

PARK MANOR

[illegible]

126 [illegible]

[illegible]

Exhibit 3

[illegible]

To: JAMES V. BENNETT
Bureau of Prisons
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Alcatraz was conceived as a prison for criminals who, by the number and violence of their crimes, their attempts to escape, by attacks on prison guards, must be kept in extreme isolation. It is a maximum security, minimum privilege institution designed to provide fear throughout the penal system by its very name.

Morton Sobell, a young scientist, charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to thirty years, has been in Alcatraz since Thanksgiving Day, 1958.

Mr. Sobell has never been charged with any previous crime. He has an outstanding school and work record. He has been a good husband and father.

We believe that imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz is an unusual and unprecedented punishment.

We therefore respectfully petition that Morton Sobell be transferred to a regular federal institution.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY

Exhibit 4

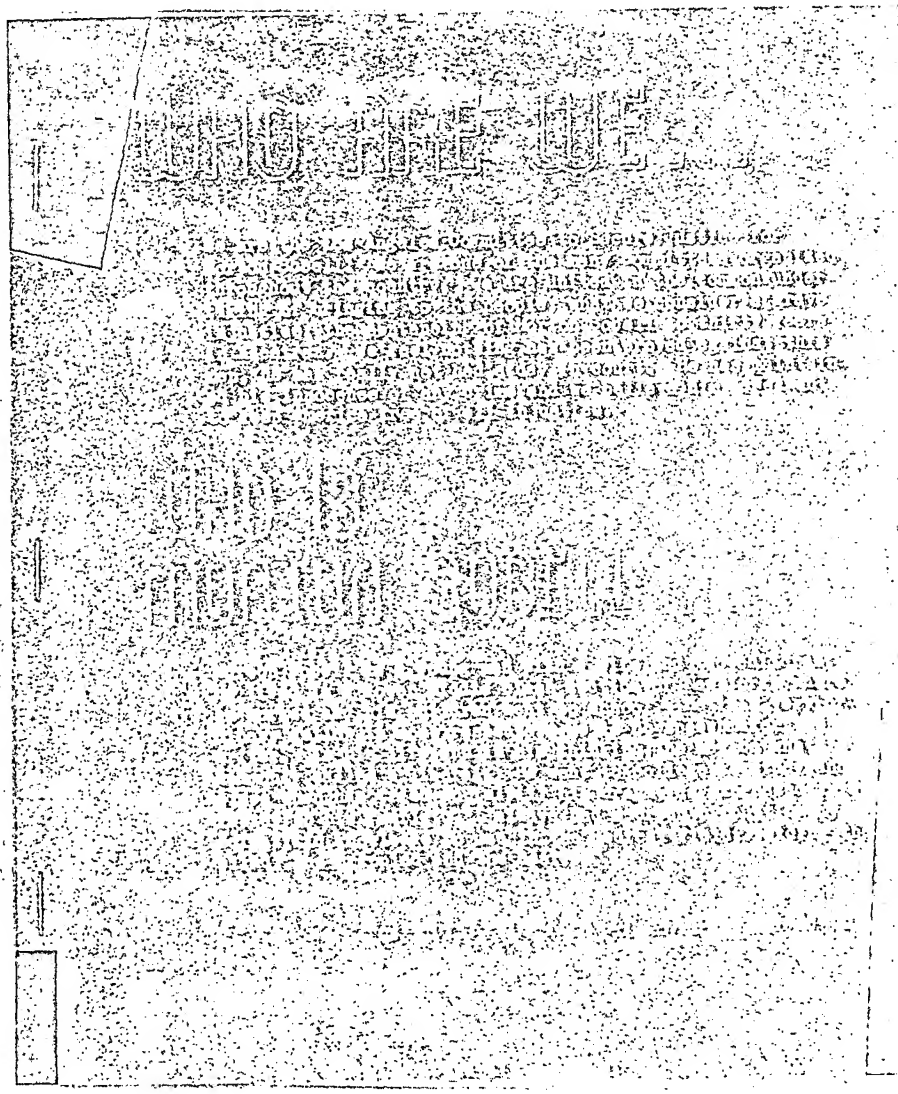


Exhibit 5

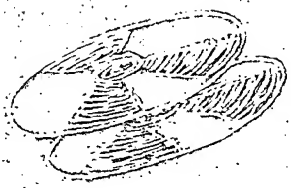
Exhibit 5

WHY DO ORDINARY PEOPLE WRITE?

Would you like to win a
3-speed RCA portable phonograph?

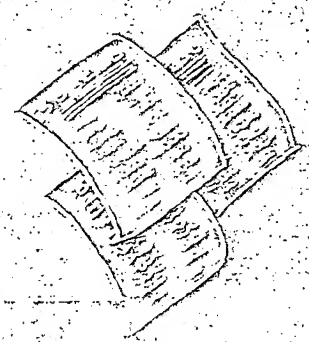
HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

PLAY AN ACTIVE PART IN THE FIGHT TO FREE JORGE COBALL BY ENTERING THIS CONTEST



The Coball Action Committee is sponsoring a petition contest with a goal of 1,000 signatures. Petitions can be obtained at the address below. Your name, address and phone number, and my home phone on my leave, should be included with the completed petition.

A mass rally, "FREEDOM SHOWTIME 2nd," will be held on January 21, 1955, at Manning Hall, 936 West Eighth Street, and at the close of the contest, at this time the photograph will be awarded to the person securing the most signatures.



This petition is a plea to Governor [illegible] Pardons Board to save Jorge Coball transferred from Glenview, Illinois, Juvenile Hall. Jorge Coball is a young Mexican who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. We, the Coball Committee, believe that Jorge Coball is innocent, and that he does not belong in Joliet. To feel that this Mexican has unjustifiably been imprisoned as long as a prison for hardened criminals is a crime. Jorge Coball's infinitely loss of life into this category.

MEETINGS
may be held each and every
EVERY SATURDAY
10 AM to 1 PM

DO [illegible] YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS
SEE THAT [illegible] WHERE [illegible]
[illegible]

"[illegible]"

—Justice Hugo Black

Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?

Three U.S. Supreme Court Justices Reveal the Rosenbergs Did Not Have Their Day in Court

Exhibit 8

[illegible] who picked up their newspapers on Thursday [illegible] June 18th, learned that it might not be legal to execute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Supreme Court Justice William Douglas [illegible] stated his grave doubts and granted a stay to the court [illegible] study the case. News paper reports indicated the possibility that the sentence might be thrown out of court. The New York Times of Justice [illegible] carried the headline "CASE SEEN IN PERIL."

The next day the Rosenbergs died in the electric chair.

American justice is still reeling from the haste with which the Rosenbergs were rushed to their death. The world is appalled that a mother and father were electrocuted while some legal doubts remained.

And there is no mistake about this. Grave doubts do exist. Justices Hugo Black, William Douglas and Felix Frankfurter no longer believe Ethel and Julius Rosenberg may have gone to their death illegally. All three have said that more time was needed by the courts.

The misconception has been created on the public that the Rosenbergs received the full measure of justice and that they by some President Eisenhower, in denying clemency, did so in the most solemn judgment the tribunals of the United States have [illegible] judged them guilty and the sentence just. No all-new intervention in the matter.

But President Eisenhower has continued to insist that justice with a prolonged consideration of the case.

It is incontrovertible fact that the Supreme Court, the highest court of the land, never passed on the fairness of the trial or the justness of the death sentence. It never reviewed the case and consequently it never read the trial transcript.

DEATH DECREED REGARDLESS OF INNOCENCE OR GUILT

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg swore that they were [illegible] innocent. Against their word, is the word of David Greenglass who claimed that the Rosenbergs induced him to steal the secrets of the atomic bomb. Judge Jerome N. Frank of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals said that without the Greenglass testimony there would be no case against the Rosenbergs.

One week before the execution Dr. Harold C. Urey, the noted atomic scientist, a man who helped develop the atomic bomb, told President Eisenhower that Greenglass could not possibly have stolen the secrets. He said in a telegram that "in my opinion Greenglass capacity is totally incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to any one." Dr. Urey insisted that the prosecution case "depends upon the blowing up of certain perjured testimony." He asked President Eisenhower for an opportunity to present his understanding of the case personally.

But Dr. Urey never received an answer to his telegram. He was not able to get an appointment with Attorney General Herbert Brown

all who refused to testify, one connected with the legal defense or clemency appeals.

This unwillingness to discuss the Rosenberg case with Dr. Grey was characteristic of the role the Justice Department had played for the past two years. Every attempt on the part of the defense to present new evidence was opposed. Every effort at postponing the execution to allow presentation of new facts was blocked.

The Attorney General's office was determined not to entertain any delay in the execution. It wanted an execution, not the truth. June 19th, the Rosenbergs' fourteenth wedding anniversary, was set for the double execution.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS GRANTS A STAY

Throughout America and throughout the world there were appeals for the Rosenbergs to be spared. As the execution date neared the pleas mounted. Vincent Auriol, the President of France, urged clemency. Douglas Dillon, U. S. Ambassador to France, reported that the Embassy in Paris had been besieged with clemency pleas and warned that the execution would damage U. S. prestige abroad. In England a delegation of members of Parliament urged Prime Minister Churchill to intervene with President Eisenhower. The Vatican in elaborating on previous pleas for mercy made by Pope Pius XII broadcast recommendations of clemency. "Save the Rosenbergs" had become a world wide cry.

ABTO POURIAS

In Washington, 3000 men, women and children from all parts of the United States gathered before the White House on Sunday, June 14 to call upon President Eisenhower to grant clemency. That gathering, which police said was the largest they had ever seen at the White House, represented Americans of all religions and all political beliefs. It was their concern moved by the plight of the Rosenbergs. Clemency had been requested by rabbis, clergymen, religious leaders, labor leaders, leaders of the Negro people, professors, and legal authorities.

On Tuesday, June 16, the Rosenberg defense asked Justice Douglas for a stay of execution. It was within the power of a single Supreme Court justice to grant such a stay. Mr. Justice Douglas was presented with the argument that had not previously been considered by the High Court. It was argued that the Rosenbergs should have been tried under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, not the Espionage Act of

1917. Under the Espionage Act the judge can impose the death penalty at his own discretion. Under the Atomic Energy Act a jury recommendation is needed for the death sentence. There was no jury recommendation in the Rosenberg case, only the decision of Judge Irving Kaufman.

For twelve hours Justice Douglas deliberated, carefully weighing the law. The following day, on Wednesday, June 17th, he announced that he was granting a stay. Justice Douglas said that the point raised in behalf of the Rosenbergs was a substantial one that needed more time for study by the lower courts. He said:

"It is important that the country be protected against the acts or loud plans of spies who would destroy us. It is also important that before we allow human lives to be snuffed out we be sure—emphatically sure—that we are within the law. If we are not sure, there still lingers a doubt which only the courts can resolve after the event."

Humanity breathed easier. The Rosenbergs had been granted a legal reprieve, at least until the fall of 1953.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS ASTOUNDED

Newsweek reported that Attorney General Brownell, the chief administrator of justice, was astounded by the action of Justice Douglas. He seemed to feel that the execution was slipping away since the normal procedure now required that the case be held over until the fall, the courts having adjourned for the summer.

But these were not days of normal procedure. Attorney General Brownell insisted that Chief Justice Vinson reconvene the Supreme Court immediately in special session to review Justice Douglas so the execution could go on as scheduled.

Commented Justice Black in his opinion:

"Surely the Court is not here establishing a precedent that will require it to call every nation during every time of federal or state alleged need to have the destruction of defendants without affording the Court adequate time or opportunity for exploration and study of serious legal questions."

Chief Justice Vinson promptly recalled the Justices from their vacations for a new term on Thursday, June 18th. Meanwhile there were attempts on the part of those who wanted to rush the Rosenbergs to their death to create a mob atmosphere to pressure the court. Representative Wheeler of Georgia introduced in Congress a move to impeach Justice Douglas. Newspaper editorials charged Douglas with obstructing justice. An attempt obviously was being made to create the false impression that Justice Douglas had acted illegally and had usurped the authority of the entire Court.

The Supreme Court itself, however, contradicted this impression when it made clear, on June 18th, that

"The Acting Solicitor General agrees and we do not doubt that Mr. Justice Douglas had power to issue the stay in these proceedings."

What was doubtful was whether the entire Court had the power to set aside the stay granted by Justice Douglas.

Justice Black wrote, on June 19th:

"The Government argues that this Court has power to set aside the stay granted by Mr. Justice Douglas. I think this is doubtful. I have found no statute or rule of court which permits the full Court to set aside a mere temporary stay entered by a Justice in obedience to his statutory obligations."

Representative Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Judiciary subcommittee, also said that the Supreme Court did not have the authority to reverse Justice Douglas.

"There is absolutely nothing in the act of 1925 (under which Justice Douglas granted the stay)," Walter said on June 19, "that gives the Supreme Court authority to review the action of one of the Justices acting under the statutes."

Walter explained that the action of a single justice must send the whole case back to the lower courts. To return to the full Supreme Court, it must be processed through District and Appeals Courts.

THE EXECUTIONER STANDS BY

Observers could not recall another instance in American history when the United States Supreme Court was meeting while an execution was being put off pending action as soon as the Court would render its decision. What made the Department of Justice so certain that the decision would be death? Yet on Thursday, June 18th, officials at Sing Sing were going ahead with their preparations to put the Rosenbergs to death that very night—while the Supreme Court was still sitting in extraordinary session. Until late that afternoon the Rosenbergs themselves were subjected to the unparalleled torture of not knowing whether they would live or die that night. Finally the Court announced that it would make its decision known the following day—Friday, June 19th.

That afternoon on Friday, June 19th, the Court announced that it was vacating the stay granted by Justice Douglas. Justice Douglas, Black and Frankfurter dissented.

The execution follows so rapidly that Justice Frankfurter did not have time to make his dissent public until after Ethel and John Rosenberg were dead.

The following Monday justice Frankfurter wrote:

"To the writing of opinions in a case dealing with [illegible] after the curtain has been rung down upon them [illegible] [illegible] of judicial futility. But history [illegible] [illegible]."

THE MISSING DAY IN COURT

Those who say the Rosenberg appeal that day in court [illegible] [illegible] but one may ask, why the Supreme Court consider [illegible] so many times? The answer [illegible] justice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the Supreme Court [illegible] review a case in no way [illegible] approval of the decision by [illegible] lower courts. The Supreme Court never passes on the merits [illegible] the rule of the majority of the [illegible] [illegible].

Justice Douglas

Even the majority [illegible] the Supreme Court's opinion [illegible] the Rosenberg appeal [illegible] by Mr. Justice Black [illegible] concurring, Justices Mason [illegible] Douglas, Black, and Minton [illegible].

Meaning the majority [illegible] to be construed as indicating [illegible] the wisdom or appropriateness [illegible] to hear the death sentence [illegible] Justice Black [illegible].

[illegible] to point out that [illegible] reviewed the record and has never changed the [illegible] of the trial below. Without in affirmance of the Court [illegible] the trial by the highest court in the land here may [illegible] to question as to whether these defendants were [illegible] and rightfully convicted. I would still [illegible] if this Court approves or disapproves the [illegible] trials."

All three dissenting justices criticized the majority and [illegible] basis of the operations.

To quote Justice Black:

"[illegible] to my belief that Government counsel [illegible] Court has had time or an opportunity [illegible] and decide the very serious questions [illegible] this Court to make the [illegible] by Mr. Justice [illegible] I hold my regret that the rush of this case [illegible] [illegible] unfortunately [illegible] in this case [illegible]

[illegible] my view on the important questions raised . . .

"Judicial haste is peculiarly out of place where the death penalty has been imposed for conduct part of which took place at a time when Congress appears to have barred the imposition of that death penalty by district judges acting without a jury's recommendation. And it seems to me that this court has not had time or opportunity for sufficient study to give the kind of informed decision on this important question it would if the case had taken its regular course."

Justice Frankfurter wrote:

"Neither counsel nor the Court, in the time available, were able to go below the surface of the question raised by the application for a stay which Mr. Justice Douglas granted. More time was needed than was had for adequate consideration. . . .

"The crux of all I am suggesting is that none of the obvious considerations for bringing the all too centuried proceedings in this case to an end should have barred the full employment of the deliberative process necessary for reaching a firm conclusion on the issue on which the Court has now spoken, however unfortunate it may be that the issue did not emerge earlier than it did."

THE DOUBTS MOUNT

The doubts in the Rosenberg case did not die in the electric chair. They are now translated as a result of the dissenting opinions of Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter, who question the legality of the death sentence. Was the execution within the law?

Justice Black declared:

"It is my view, based on the limited arguments we have heard, that after passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 it was unlawful for a judge to impose the death penalty for unlawful transmittal of atomic secret unless such a penalty was recommended by the jury trying the case."

Justice Douglas said:

"The real crux is that the death sentence may not be imposed for what these Rosenbergs did unless the jury so recommends. . . . I have slept in my heart that I am right on the law. Knowing that my duty is clear."

Justice Frankfurter wrote:

"It thus appears—although, of course, I would feel more secure in my conclusion had I had the opportunity to make a thorough study of the law they seek to invoke—that the conspiracy with which the Rosenbergs were charged [illegible] in, or with relation to, terms of the Atomic Energy Act, passed by Congress in 1946 and specifically dealing with specified information pertaining to the secret development

the Atomic Energy. There remains the question whether a sentence for such a conspiracy could be imposed under the Espionage Act.

What if the Rosenbergs had been tried under the Atomic Energy Act? The prosecution attorney told the Supreme Court that the government would have been laughed out of court if the indictment had been brought under the Atomic Energy Act. Justice Douglas pressed so, with the Rosenbergs already executed, we have an admission that they would not have been convicted if tried under the law that the Supreme Court justices believe applied to the case.

All of these opinions do not take into account the mounting evidence that the Rosenbergs were convicted on perjured testimony. What about the documents proving that David Greenglass, from whom the Rosenbergs bought the controversial consideration in a department store, and did not get it from the Russians, as the prosecution charged, that Greenglass was incapable of stealing atomic secrets?

NEW TRIAL FOR SOBELL

History may recognize the injustice done to them. But there is no compensation for the Rosenbergs. No future apology will bring their parents to life. Michael and Robbie, too, will not live to see a smiling show to American traditions of justice and mercy.

However, there is still time to make a little amends of justice in the case of Morton Sobell, who was co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Sobell, convicted on the word of a man who faces perjury indictment, was sentenced to thirty years in Alcatraz. He wears the stripes completely innocent.

Alcatraz is a place reserved for murderers and hardened criminals. No children are allowed to visit there. This means that Sobell can see his four-year-old son Mark or his daughter Sydney only [illegible]

The many and grave doubts surrounding the entire Rosenberg case call for a new trial for Morton Sobell. He must get the day in court, the full measure of justice that the Rosenbergs never had. Meanwhile he should be removed from the inhumane conditions of Alcatraz to another prison where he can see his children and wait for all of the facts in his case to come to light.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case urges justice for Morton Sobell. A new trial would be a step toward assuring that the injustice suffered by the Rosenbergs will never again stain the conscience of America.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

[illegible]

New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

April 8, 1955.

CITY-WIDE MEETING, WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M., APRIL 13th
at 1050 Sixth Ave.

Dear Friend:

You have already received the call to the Greater New York Conference on the Sobell case.

Now we must pitch in to see that people from throughout the city attend, and that the conference becomes an event that can spark a heightened campaign during these next months.

Our city-wide meeting on Wednesday will be devoted mainly to planning for the conference. Your presence is vital.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs

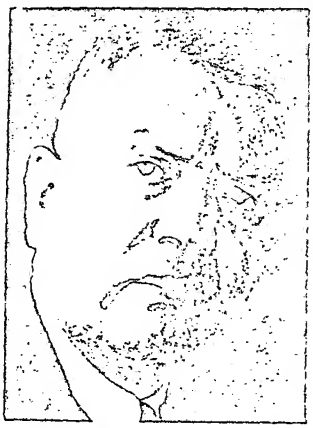
Ted Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

644

"The integrity of justice as it is administered in the United States is at stake."

—Dr. Harold C. Urey

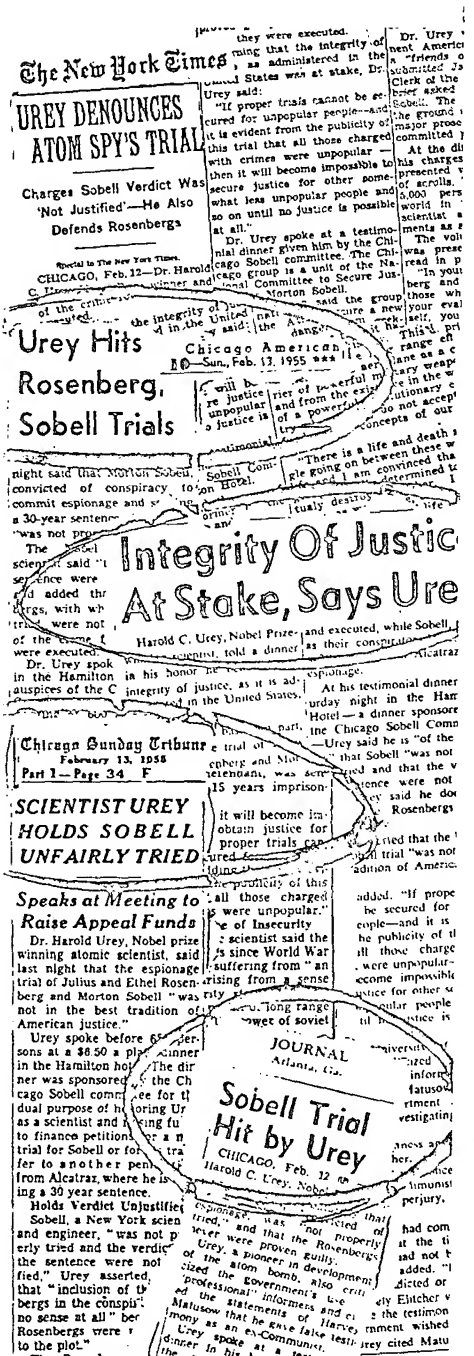
atomic scientist



DR. HAROLD C. UREY

asks justice for

MORTON SOBELL



The New York Times

UREY DENOUNCES ATOM SPY'S TRIAL

Charges Sobell Verdict Was 'Not Justified'—He Also Defends Rosenbergs

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Dr. Harold C. Urey said:

"If proper trials cannot be secured for unpopular people—and it is evident from the publicity of this trial that all those charged with crimes were unpopular—then it will become impossible to secure justice for other somewhat less unpopular people and so on until no justice is possible at all."

Dr. Urey spoke at a testimonial dinner given him by the Chicago Sobell committee. The Chicago group is a unit of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Urey Hits Rosenberg, Sobell Trials

Chicago American

Sun., Feb. 13, 1955

night said that Morton Sobell, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and s... a 30-year sentence was not pro...

Integrity Of Justic At Stake, Says Ure

Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize-... scientist, told a dinner ... espionage.

At his testimonial dinner ... urday night in the Ham... Hotel—a dinner sponsore... the Chicago Sobell Comm... —Urey said he is "of the ... that Sobell "was not ... and that the ... tence were not ... said he do... Rosenbergs ... tried that the ... trial "was not ... dition of Americ...

Chicago Sunday Tribune

February 13, 1955

Part 1—Page 34

SCIENTIST UREY HOLDS SOBELL UNFAIRLY TRIED

Speaks at Meeting to Raise Appeal Funds

Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel prize winning atomic scientist, said last night that the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell "was not in the best tradition of American justice."

Urey spoke before 6... persons at a $8.50 a pl... dinner in the Hamilton ho... The dir... ner was sponsored ... the Ch... cago Sobell comm... ee for t... dual purpose of h... oring Ur... as a scientist and ... ing fu... to finance petition ... a n... trial for Sobell or fo... tra... fer to another pen... from Alcatraz, where he is ... ing a 30 year sentence.

Holds Verdict Unjustified

Sobell, a New York scien... and engineer, "was not p... erly tried and the verdic... the sentence were not ... fied," Urey asserted, ... that "inclusion of Th... bergs in the conspi... no sense at all" be... Rosenbergs were ... to the plot."

... added. "If prope... be secured for ... eople—and it is ... he publicity of t... ll those charge... were unpopular... ecome impossibl... ustice for other s... ular people ... ustice is ... ... ed ... inform... fatuso... riment ... vestigatin... ness an... her. ... ice ... timonist ... perjury.

JOURNAL

Atlanta, Ga.

Sobell Trial Hit by Urey

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 ...

Harold C. Urey, Nobel ...

... espionage ... tried, ... and that the Rosenbergs ... never were proven guilty. ... Urey, a pioneer in development ... of the atom bomb, also criti... cized the government's use ... "professional" informers and ... the statements of Harvey ... Matusow that he gave false testi... mony as an ex-Communist. ... Urey spoke at a testim... dinner in his hon... ... had com... at the ti... sad not b... added. "... dicted or ... ely Eitcher ... the testimon... rnment wished ... rey cited Matu...

Text of an address by Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic ... entist and Nobel Prize winner, at a testimonial din... given in his honor by the Chicago Sobell Commi... on Feb. 12, 1955, Hotel Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.

Naturally I am pleased that so very many good pe... have seen fit to honor me this evening. Also, I ... pleased that Mrs. Sobell should present this scroll to ... and thank her for her very kind words. But in a cer... way the honor is of minor importance to me, certai... very minor as compared to other things associated w... the activities of this evening.

As I am sure you all know, this occasion was org... ized from the beginning by people who believe, w... me, that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial was not in the b... tradition of American justice. I hope my friends w... signed this scroll understood this.

I have not been personally acquainted with either ... Rosenbergs or the Sobells. I am not unmindful of ... terrible tragedies that have come to their lives and ... very sorry about these matters, but my concern with t... trial has stemmed more from a belief that the integr... of justice, as it is administered in the U. S., is at sta... If proper trials cannot be secured for unpopular peo... —and it is evident from the publicity of this trial that ... those charged with crimes were unpopular—then it w... become impossible to secure justice for other somew... less unpopular people and so on until no justice is p... sible at all.

The power of our government is very great and it c... afford to be just because of that great power. But th... is an illness in this country since the war from which ... will surely recover in time. This illness arises from ... sense of insecurity and this sense of insecurity is due ... the loss of our natural security barriers, namely: t... Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Our danger from forei... foes is now greater than it has ever been before in o... history. This danger comes from the long range eff... tiveness of the aeroplane, as a carrier of power... military weapons and to the existence in the world o... powerful revolutionary country, whose rulers do n... accept the fundamental concepts of our way of li... There is a life and death struggle going on betwe... these ways of life and I am convinced that each gro... is really determined to eventually destroy the oth... I am in favor, as we all are, of the preservation of o... way of life and I am sure that we will win in the lo... run and hope that the war stays cold.

This concern with our basic security as a country has led many people, often in high places, to look for a scape goat, that is, an easy way to solve our difficulties. That scape goat has been spies, espionage agents, subversives in government. I do not condone such agents, but if all communists and all communist sympathizers should quietly die, the fundamental insecurity of this country would be the same as it is now. This very well justified concern for our security in a modern, dangerous world has led us to do things which will undermine our way of life, our form of government, our freedoms. This is my primary concern in this matter. I welcome this dinner and this scroll as a means of fighting one angle of hysteria, one bad case of injustice, as I view it.

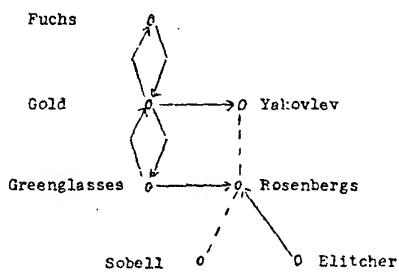
There are many things of this kind, such as: the Oppenheimer hearings, Condon's clearance problems, the Lattimore case, passport problems, visa problems, etc. If I do not do anything about some of these things it is because of lack of energy to do so or because many other people have protested them. Perhaps the most disturbing feature of many of these procedures is the increased use of the professional informer by the Department of Justice and Congressional Committees. Recently one of these informers, Mr. Matusow, has stated that he has given false testimony and has accused Mr. Roy M. Cohn of complicity, which Mr. Cohn has denied. This specific accusation reminds one that Mr. Cohn was assistant prosecuting attorney in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. However, I warn you all that, in my opinion, communists, reformed communists and reformed reformed communists are not particularly reliable. I do not believe that they are reliable when they accuse Mr. Cohn nor when they accuse Mr. Lattimore nor when they accuse Mr. Sobell. Yet I am of the opinion, after study of the record, that Mr. Cohn's side of this story is incorrect and that Mr. Sobell was not properly tried and that the verdict and sentence were not justified.

One cannot separate the discussion of Mr. Sobell from a consideration of the Rosenberg case. In fact, one finds it difficult to understand what the evidence was against Mr. Sobell—for it was certainly far less important than that against the Rosenbergs. In fact, the great concern about the latter generally obscured the interests of Sobell. I wish to give you a brief outline of the case for I am sure many of you are not acquainted with the case and its general structure. Being a scientist, I have made a diagram of the case which enables me to understand the relationships.

The alleged conspiracy is represented by the diagra (Fig. 1). In this diagram an arrow pointing from ind vidual A to individual B means that A testified that h had contact on espionage matters with B. No such arro means that the individual denies such contact or there no testimony. A broken line means assumed contact bu no evidence or only indirect evidence. Gold admitte that he gave information to Yakovlev, but Yakovle escaped from the U. S. and was not apprehended. Gol and Fuchs both admit contact. The Greenglasses admi that they gave information to Gold and that they re ceived $500 from Gold which he said he received fror Yakovlev. The money was accounted for in the Green glass' bank account. They agreed that they matched th pieces of the gelatin box top. Gold said he received hi half from Yakovlev. The Greenglass portion was i Mrs. Greenglass' hand bag. They say that they receive this from Rosenberg and that the division of the gelati box top occurred in the Rosenberg apartment. The guil of the Greenglasses and Gold was agreed to by all thre The Rosenbergs denied dividing the gelatin box lid o giving it to the Greenglasses.

The Greenglasses say that they gave information t the Rosenbergs and that they were recruited into espio nage by the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs denied this and denied that they had anything to do with espionag of any kind. They maintained that their contacts wer the normal relations of in-laws. (Mrs. Rosenberg wa David Greenglass' sister). Elitcher and Sobell were col lege acquaintances of Rosenberg. Elitcher testified tha he and Rosenberg discussed espionage several times, al though he maintained that he and Rosenberg neve

FIGURE 1



gave each other any secret information. Elitcher had been a communist; he had sworn in connection with his employment on war work that was not, and thus had committed perjury. He testified that this was so and that he hoped for clemency as he testified against Rosenberg. He has not been indicted. Elitcher testified that he drove from Washington to the home of Sobell in 1948 and that he thought he was being followed by F.B.I. agents. He says that when he reached Sobell's home, Sobell was much disturbed by his arrival with F.B.I. agents on his trail, and that thereupon the two took a can, presumably containing photographic film, to the neighborhood of Rosenberg's home. Elitcher said that he waited in the car while Sobell delivered it. This is the only evidence of an overt act on the part of Sobell introduced at the trial. Sobell did not take the stand in his own defense. Hence a broken line in the diagram.

The Rosenbergs denied all espionage contacts with Elitcher and Sobell.

No evidence was introduced to prove contact between Yakovlev and the Rosenbergs. Gold's testimony established no contact between him and the Rosenbergs. Greenglass testified that Rosenberg tried to get him to go to college to study atomic physics in order to be more valuable as an espionage agent, and the Government inferred that Julius Rosenberg was the center of an important spy ring. No evidence, beyond that mentioned above, was introduced in support of this.

The Rosenbergs denied all accusations but refused to answer questions relative to membership in the Communist Party. They did admit to a very leftish political point of view. They never, at any time, admitted any traitorous act. Many people with whom I have discussed this case do not know this, and I, therefore, emphasize it. Had they made any such admission, I would have never spoken one word in regard to the case.

In general, it is easy to deny accusations, but it is difficult to make false accusations without inconsistencies appearing in the testimony, and for this reason it is important to consider the details of the testimony against the Rosenbergs in order to judge its reliability, and it is important to consider motives and opportunity for wrongly accusing the Rosenbergs. Also, if one assumes that the evidence against the Rosenbergs was perjured, it is necessary to be able to account for the essential facts by some other set of contacts. I believe that the essential evidence for the conviction of the Rosenbergs was that given by David and Ruth Greenglass, that their testimony contains unbelievable statements, that the plausibilities of certain details of their testimony c be explained, that they had powerful motives for i volving the Rosenbergs unjustly, and, finally, that the facts of the atomic espionage can be accounted f without the involvement of the Rosenbergs at all.

Elitcher testified to several conversations with Sob in which espionage was discussed, but that no inform tion ever passed between them. Do espionage age constantly discuss their activities with old college frier without getting any information? This seems most i probable. The tale that Elitcher, who had never gaged in espionage, told of accompanying Sobell on espionage errand when he believed F.B.I. agents w following him seems to me to be completely fantas Why choose to do this right under the eyes of F.B.I.?

The bitterness that the case has aroused and the s tence imposed on the Rosenbergs and on Sobell justified by Judge Kaufman on the basis of ato espionage and yet no evidence was given connecti Sobell with this activity at all. In fact, no evidence given except that relating to the transfer of a can c taining 35 mm. film, and that by a confessed perju hoping for leniency.

Sobell was convicted and sentenced on the basis t he was part of a conspiracy and hence was guilty many things which he personally did not do. Ju Jerome Frank stated that he should have been tried a separate conspiracy. Judge Kaufman stated to the j that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they lieved Elitcher. I find Elitcher's testimony very doub —in fact, I find it most unconvincing. We should n that no court passed on the credibility of the testim of any witness, due to the fact that higher Fed Courts do not review this question. The Supreme C of the U.S. has refused to accept jurisdiction and does not constitute a review of the case.

However, to return to the general case, we nee recognize that some espionage was performed. Fi shows an alternative diagram of the case. This di from the first case only in the shifting of the ar from the Greenglasses to the Rosenbergs to an ar from the Greenglasses to Yakovlev. A contact to ano agent of the U.S.S.R. would serve as well.

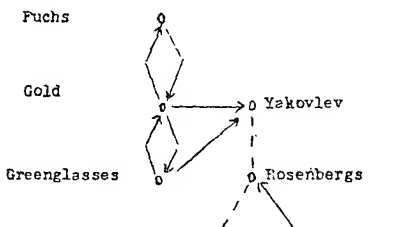
If the Greenglasses had direct contact with Yako or other Russian agents all the requirements of other testimony are met. A gelatin box lid was divi Gold presented one half at Albuquerque which he

he got from Yakovlev. The Greenglasses had the other half which they said they received from Rosenberg. On this basis Rosenberg gave the other half to Yakovlev and he in turn gave it to Gold. But, suppose Yakovlev divided the lid and gave one half to Gold and the other to Greenglass or to Mrs. Greenglass. In this case Rosenberg was unnecessary. Also, the Greenglasses can tell a very realistic tale of the division by substituting the Rosenbergs for Yakovlev. In fact, the inclusion of the Rosenbergs in the conspiracy makes no sense at all. They are unnecessary unless Julius was, indeed, the head of a big espionage ring, and the proof of the existence of that ring is non-existent up to the present time. If only the Rosenbergs had confessed! But we are reasoning in circles. The Rosenbergs were unnecessary to the plot and would have been only another point where the entire espionage effort could have been discovered.

If Yakovlev, or another Russian, could contact the Rosenbergs, why could he not contact the Greenglasses, and then why pass $500 through the Rosenbergs' hands instead of giving it to the Greenglasses directly? Would you confess to being the head of a non-existent spy ring and let your children live under that stigma, or would you go to the electric chair maintaining your innocence? The letters of the Rosenbergs written to each other in Sing Sing prison give their answer to exactly this question.

Note where this diagram leaves the Rosenbergs and Sobell. Both are completely out of the atomic espionage ring and now we ask what did they do? Even the confessed perjurer's testimony, except for the one overt act,

FIGURE 2



only states that they talked espionage without ever d ing any. Well, one should not talk espionage and they had been given five years at Lewisburg, we mig think justice had been done—that is, if you believe t testimony. I do not believe the testimony.

On such a basis, two people have been executed a one is in prison for 30 years on Alcatraz. And whe are the surely guilty ones? One, David Greenglass, is Lewisburg for 15 years. Two others, Ruth Greengl and Max Elitcher, have never been indicted and tri

Would it not be a wonderful trick for the co munists if they could get innocent people sent to t electric chair and imprisoned for 30 years and get gui ones set free or given moderate sentences? This exactly what I think has occurred. This is one point which the current hysteria has carried us.

MOTIVES

Elitcher had committed perjury and at the time of testimony had not been indicted, tried and sentenc He has not been so indicted or tried since. Had he be sentenced, no matter to what term, at the time of testimony he would still have been anything a reliable witness. I do not trust communists nor ex-co munists nor perjurers, and I am sure that this view shared by many others. But when pressure is put on su people, I trust them to do whatever they think nec sary to get themselves out of their difficulties, especia when wives and children are involved. Surely Elitc was tempted to give the testimony that the governme wished to have.

The Greenglasses have admitted to a crime for wh the maximum penalty is death. It is a custom in United States to give consideration in sentencing a cri inal to the degree of co-operation which he has given the law enforcement authorities during the preparati and prosecution of the case. I suppose that criminals advised of this situation by their attorneys or in oth ways. At the time of the trial, David Greenglass h been indicted and was on trial but had not been se tenced, and the sentence could have been death. Ru Greenglass has never been indicted and she was no defendant in the trial. David Greenglass was given a year prison sentence. It seems to me that the hope lenient treatment must have constitued a motive for operation with the prosecution.

But "cooperation" is not synonymous with perju and accusation against innocent people. Or is it? Does

not depend on what the facts *are?* If the Greenglasses' contact was Yakovlev and not the Rosenbergs (*see* Fig. 2), the revelation of this fact would have given the government nothing since Yakovlev was in Russia. What takes place in a criminal's mind when he is trapped and the electric chair appears in his dreams? I do not know, but it seems likely to me that both the Greenglasses would have confidently expected 30 year prison terms if they had admitted that their contact was with Yakovlev or some other agent of the U.S.S.R.

People ask why the prosecuting attorney and the F.B.I. and the judge should wish to see two insignificant people put to death unjustly. After considerable conversation with lawyers on this subject, including one who worked on the government side of the case, I conclude that lawyers are more interested in the law than in justice. Mostly they are interested in whether all th legal machinery functions according to all the rules, an are not in the least interested in the argument pre sented in this paper. There are exceptions, of course, a for example Professor Stephen Love and Professo Sharp, who helped the defense during the last week of the case without remuneration once he believed tha a serious miscarriage of justice had occurred. However, i is my belief that the prosecution believed the Rosenberg guilty. Once having believed the Greenglass accoun and having based the prosecution on this it would b difficult to adopt another point of view later. In fact people do not allow themselves to be convinced tha they have made such a horrible mistake as I believe ha occurred. Once the government adopted this theory o the case, all concerned with it were trapped and wer forced to continue to believe it.

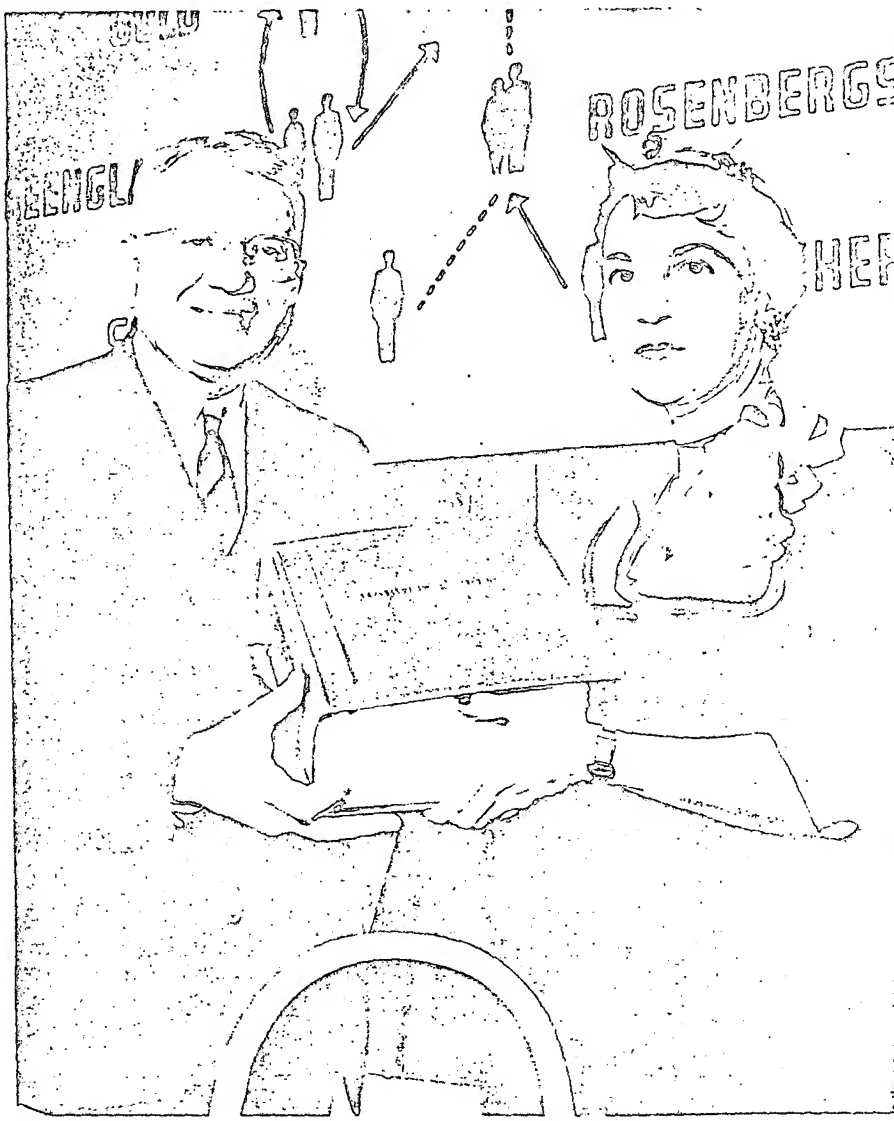
CONCLUSION

I cannot review in a talk of this kind all the details of this case. This is better done by lawyers anyway. I commend to you Professor Love's statement on the case and Professor Sharp's book on the subject. But also a word in my own defense in presuming to say anything about the case. We have public trials in this country. The purpose of this surely is not to provide a Roman holiday, a substitute for a gladiatorial combat; but this is done so that each of us can judge the conduct of the trial. This means that you and I have the right to criticize the court, the jury, the prosecution, the defense, everything about it. In criticizing this case, I am exercising certain rights that were mine at birth and I wish to keep them until death. We all of us have the right to form an opinion in regard to these matters and mine is adverse in regard to this case.

I also wish to make a statement in regard to a remark that has come to me from a number of scientists. They say essentially, "Well, if you only knew what I know," or rather mostly, "if you only knew what someone I know knows about the case!" The inference always is that much secret information exists that proves everything but for security reasons, it cannot be made public. My answer to that is that I do not believe thi inference and do not believe people should be execute and imprisoned on secret evidence. I have discussed thi question with a man, who saw some of the secret dat at least. He says that Greenglass' paper looked to b genuine and that it contained valuable information. have accepted this as fact, but does a paper tell you t whom the paper was given? My reply to these insinu ations has been just as I have said above. There ha been no answer to them. Before I accept these state ments they must be told publicly so that we all ca judge them.

I have been interested in this case and shall be inte ested in other similar cases because of my concern fo the integrity of justice in this country. It is better t review a case in which we believe injustice has bee done than to wait for the next one, when further ir justice may occur. Will you not all try to do somethin about this series of doubtful trials or quasi judicial pro cedures that threaten our security as individuals livin in a great free country.

I thank you all again for this dinner and scroll.



Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, presents Dr. Urey with a bound volume of some 6,000 scrolls signed by prominent persons throughout the world honoring Dr. Urey for his achievements as a scientist and contributions as a citizen.

What you can do to save their lives:

1. Send a letter, telegram, or postal card to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., respectfully urging him to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

2. Send a similar letter, telegram, or postal card to your own Congressman and to your two U.S. Senators, respectfully urging them to speak up for a commutation of sentence for the Rosenbergs.

3. Ask your organization—church, union, synagogue, veterans' group, women's auxiliary, social club, bridge club—to send similar letters to the President and other officials.

4. Write to your local newspaper, and visit the editors with a delegation, asking them to speak up editorially for equal American justice for the Rosenbergs.

5. Send a contribution—whatever you can afford—to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to help us carry on this work. Checks may be made out to Joseph Brainin, Chairman, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

Tell us what else you think should be done.

World Public Opinion Clamors For Clemency

DOROTHY THOMPSON.
The Washington Star, April 12, 1951:

"The death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944, we were not at war with the Soviet Union. . . . Indeed, it is unlikely that had they been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence."

MAX LERNER.
New York Post, June 19, 1952:

"I agree that the death sentence was unprecedented and harsh."

The Very Rev. C. W. CHANDLER.
Dean of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand, October 27, 1952:

"As heinous as the offense may be, it does not merit a death sentence, and I cannot believe that in this instance the president of your republic will allow this sentence to stand."

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD.
Article by editor Hillel Rogoff, October 16, 1952:

"When Judge Irving Kaufman passed the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, the Jewish Daily Forward wrote that the sentence was too horrible. We have not changed our minds. . . . We express our hope that the president will save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair."

THE NATION.
Article by Arthur Garfield Hays, November 8, 1952:

". . . We may try, but we cannot forget the two young Rosenberg children. . . . It is the damnable death penalty that causes the uneasiness."

JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL.
Column by Jacob Glatstein, October 29, 1952:

"One can readily see that America can very well agree not to snuff out the lives of the Rosenberg couple and not to give them the maximum penalty, which our country has never before given anyone in time of peace, and which was not given even to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who much more directly, scientifically and consciously betrayed his country."

JEWISH DAY,
Editorial, October 16, 1952:

". . . believing in our democratic system of justice and in the just application of our laws, we feel that we are entitled to appeal to the President that he should commute the death sentence."

THE CHURCHMAN.
(Protestant Episcopalian), in an editorial on November 1, 1952:

"The Churchman feels that the death sentence, in the light of the far milder treatment of more serious offenders than the Rosenbergs, is both excessive and cruel. We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States. . . ."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 19

The New York Times

JERUSALEM SENDS A ROSENBERG PLEA

20 Religious Leaders Urge Truman Clemency for Pair Condemned as Spies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18.—Twenty prominent rabbis and religious leaders in Jerusalem appealed to President Truman today to exercise clemency on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The New York couple is under sentence to die in Sing Sing Prison for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

The petition, sponsored by Jerusalem relatives of the condemned spies, said:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people.

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged in this case in time of peace."

The rabbis appealed to the President's sense of humanity and noted that the prisoners could do no further harm if they remained in custody.

The signatories included [illegible] of the Chief Rabbinate and well-known Talmudic sages. Chief Rabbi

NOTABLES WHO HAVE SPOKEN UP FOR THE ROSENBERGS

U.S. BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY CLAY NEWCOMER (RET.); REV. CLARENCE D. HERBERT; HONORABLE SIDNEY SILVERMAN, *Member of Parliament, Great Britain;* PROF. SUFFIN LOVE, *Chairman of Character and Fitness Committee of Illinois Supreme Court;* WALDO FRANK, *author;* REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, *Union Church of Bay Edge, Brooklyn;* RABBI ABRAHAM CRONBACH; DOROTHY DAY, *editor of the Catholic Worker;* RABBI G. GEORGE FOX, *Chicago;* RABBI DR. MEYER SHARFF; DR. GEORGE SARTON, *Professor of Mathematics, Harvard University and President of the International Union of the History of Science;* RABBI FRANKLIN GOHN; HONORABLE ROBERT KENNY, *Los Angeles;* DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, *author;* REV. AMOS MURPHY, *Boston;* REV. STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, *Los Angeles;* YURI SUHL, *author;* NELSON ALGREN, *author;* A GROUP OF CATHOLIC LAYMEN *associated with the Catholic Worker* (Michael Harrington, Robert Ludlow, Martin Corbin, Isidore Fazio, Charles McCormack, Roger O'Neil); PROF. ROLAND H. BAINTON, *Yale Divinity School;* DR. PAUL L. WHITELY, *Franklin and Marshall College;* RABBI ABRAHAM HORWITZ; REV. H. H. LESTER; RABBI L. A. GREENBERG; REV. THOMAS McCANDLISH, *New York;* REV. CHARLES WILLIAM CARPWELL, *Albany, N. Y.,* and thousands of others (*Names of organizations and institutions are given solely for purposes of identification.*)

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

Hundreds of Thousands of Americans are appealing for Clemency!

Their Execution Is Set for the Week of January 12th!

For the first time Americans have been sentenced to death on such a charge!

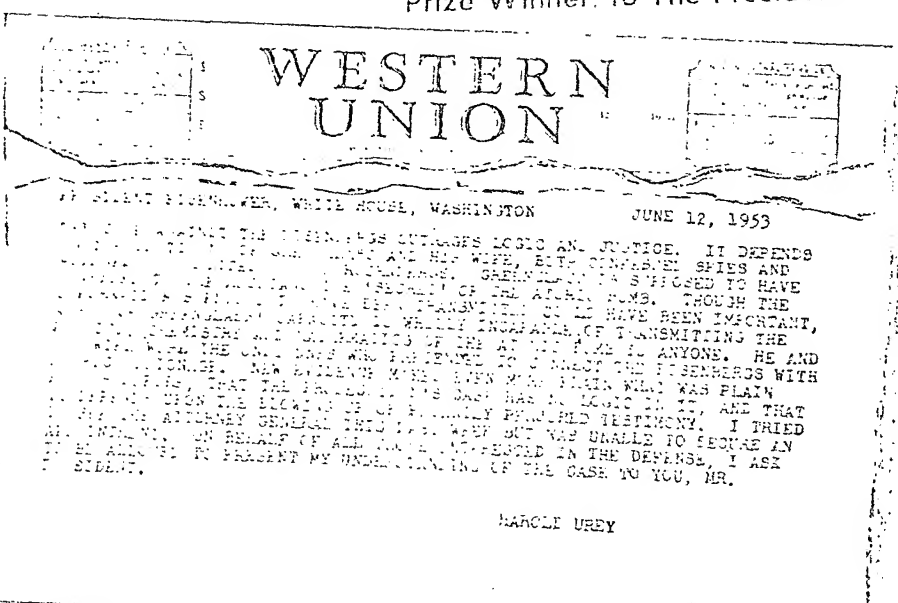
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with giving atomic information to Russia in 1944, when she was our wartime ally. With their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, they protest their innocence to this day. On April 5, 1951 Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case believes there is definitely grave and reasonable doubt about their conviction. But now, with the United States Supreme Court having turned down their request for a review of their conviction, the immediate issue is not their guilt or innocence, or the vindication that time may bring. *The issue now is to save the Rosenbergs from the unjust, un-American, unequal sentence of death. No other Americans, not even convicted traitors like Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, received the death sentence.*

EVEN THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEM GUILTY PROTEST THE UNJUST SENTENCE AND [illegible]NG THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUTATION

World's Leading Atom Scientist Says Rosenbergs Convicted On Perjured Testimony

Telegram by Dr. Harold Urey, Nobe
Prize Winner, to The President:



WESTERN UNION

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON JUNE 12, 1953

[illegible] THE [illegible] OUTRAGES LOGIC AND JUSTICE. IT DEPENDS [illegible] AND HIS WIFE, BOTH CHARGED WITH SPIES AND [illegible] GREENGLASS IS PROSED TO HAVE [illegible] SECRET OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. THOUGH THE [illegible] HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT, [illegible] WHOLLY INCAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING THE [illegible] OF THE ATOMIC BOMB TO ANYONE. HE AND [illegible] THE CASE. [illegible] OF THE ROSENBERGS WITH [illegible] THAT WHAT WAS PLAIN [illegible] UPON THE BASIS OF [illegible] TESTIMONY. I TRIED [illegible] ATTORNEY GENERAL [illegible] BUT WAS UNABLE TO SECURE AN [illegible] ON BEHALF OF ALL [illegible] IN THE DEFENSE, I ASK [illegible] TO PRESENT MY UNDERSTANDING OF THE CASE TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

HAROLD UREY

[illegible]

Issued by: National [illegible] to secure Justice [illegible] Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave. New York

"We Are Innocent"

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

WE MUST ACT TO SAVE THEIR LIVES

THEY MUST NOT DIE

Thousands of religious leaders of all denominations, newspapers, periodicals, hundreds of trade union leaders and labor organizations, and tens of thousands of other Americans, representing every section of community life, have asked that the lives of these two young parents be spared.

WHY IS THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OPPOSED TO A NEW TRIAL?

Even those who still question their guilt or innocence are joining the thousands asking for clemency and a second trial.

"GRANT CLEMENCY
CONCERT
ODD FELLOWS HALL
8th & T Streets, N.W.
Sunday
May 10 8:15
Admission $1.00 (including tax)
— RSVP — RSVP —
LES PINE — Entertainer, last year's [illegible]
of the Fur Workers' Comp.
Songs Dramatic Presentation
Chairman: John B. Stone
Sponsored by
Washington Committee to Save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
National Clemency Supporters — Partial
Rabbi Abraham Sternbach
Rabbi David Cromson
Judge W. C. Houston
Dean Bernard Loomis
Rev. Thomas McCandless
Father Frank Norris
Rabbi Dr. Max Schaul
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Dr. Noel Hammill
Rabbi Dr. Arthur Abrahams
Rabbi J. McManus
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rabbi Gershon Hess
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Paul Robeson
Robert Morss Lovett
Dean Walter G. Muelder
Very Rev. Paul Roberts
Dr. Hayden Shapley
Albert Deutsch
Rockwell Kent
Max Lerner
Prof. Philip Morrison
Rabbi Aryeh Simon
Dean Helen Wright
Mary Church Terrell
Chas. Jacobs James B. Wade

648

Celebration of Anniversary

RSVP please!

FOR RESERVATIONS OR INFORMATION

Contact Gene Tanenbaum

HA 7-7265

Sponsored by the

ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES of Washington, D.C.

Because you are cordially invited to attend this

Military Uniform Entry Convenience Commemorative Patch

Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
c/o Your Street, N.W.
Washington 4, D.C.

June 16, 1953

Dear Friends:

This is the time when every effort by you and your wife or husband and your children, if they are old enough to write may count toward saving the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The hour is horribly late. Death of these young couple has been fixed for 11 P.M. June 18th, their 14th wedding anniversary.

Unless you and your's act now the Rosenberg children may be orphans before another Sunday comes.

Tremendous new evidence has been uncovered recently. It strengthens the substantial doubts already existing about the proof of guilt presented at the trial of the Rosenberg in a New York court room filled with the deadly air of hysteria. The console table, the Wheatstone, the Jello recipe from the files of Attorney Max Rosenberg represented David Greenglass, now to be part of a conspiracy. They constitute reasonable grounds for believing Greenglass, his wife, Rosenberg and representatives of the U.S. government joined to shift crime from Greenglass, a confessed espionage agent, to the innocent heads of Ethel Rosenberg, Greenglass' sister, and her husband, Julius.

Such are the technicalities of court procedure that this new evidence may never be officially related in court except in motion arguments or a new trial.

As the hour fixed for death approaches the importance of those circumstances the courts and Justice the Rosenberg must not be swamped by technicalities.

But this great outpouring of sentiment for clemency may never be called to the attention of many Americans unless we join the greatest demonstration ever undertaken by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

For that reason we call upon all of you in this area of America to come before the White House at 1 P.M., Sunday June 14th in a silent demonstration of your urgent demand that President Eisenhower save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Sincerely,

John B. Adams

John B. Adams, Chairman

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.
LO 4-9585
March [illegible], 1954

Dear Friend:

The shameful attack against Michael and Robbie Rosenberg is part of the atrocious Rosenberg injustice that is being foisted upon our country. It is not enough that their mother and father were executed despite world-wide protests and dissents of three Supreme Court Justices. It is not enough that scientist Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz on the word of an admitted perjurer, or that little Michael and Robbie were hounded from their New Jersey school. Now, just when the children have found a happy home, a brazen attempt is made to continue the case against their executed parents by persecuting two innocent children.

Publicly the attempt to tear the children from their grandmother and foster parents is being carried out by the New York City Welfare Department. But the filing of papers in Surrogate's Court by the Greenglass family through Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of David Greenglass and Ethel Rosenberg, raises questions of what role the U.S. Attorney General's office is playing in this case.

Mrs. Greenglass while not asking custody of the children, filed papers through the O. John Rogge law firm asking that the children be raised in a proper Jewish home. Such is the hypocritical request of the woman who committed Michael and Robbie to a public institution when their parents were in prison, and who since that time has never so much as visited them, sent them gifts, or shown any interest whatsoever in their well being.

The danger of the Rosenberg children being taken from the custody of the Rosenberg family is great. The status of court action is as follows: Judge William T. Collins of Surrogate's Court has arranged with the Children's Court to defer action and permit the Surrogate's Court to move on the appointment of a guardian and to attempt to take control of the trust fund. The Welfare Department is pressing for the appointment of a guardian outside of the family. On March 16th the court [illegible] the Welfare Department's [illegible] to move in on the trust fund which [illegible] for the children and which is their adequate and responsible protection. On [illegible], Judge Collins will conduct hearings on guardianship.

This gives only a few precious weeks for nation-wide public opinion to be expressed against the unprecedented effort to take the children away from their present families and place them with strangers. In every community there are civic leaders, ministers, rabbis, trade unionists who will speak out if the facts are brought to them.

The New York Times reports that Surrogate Judge Collins has asked third parties interested in the guardianship of the children to write to him. Let him know that people want to make expressed their belief that the best interests of the children require that this be taken out of the courts and that Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg's [illegible] grandmother be respected. Letters should be sent to Hon. William T. Collins, Surrogate Court, 31 Chambers Street, New York City. Communications should also be sent to Mayor Robert Wagner, City Hall, New York City, insisting that the Welfare Department cease its harassment of the children.

It [illegible] an American tragedy [illegible] if Michael and Robbie Rosenberg are not permitted to grow up free from public limelight [illegible] of those who love them.

Robbie and Michael were happy in their privacy before this present [illegible] of their [illegible] by a city agency. We must help them to [illegible] which has [illegible] their parents [illegible]

BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO URGE CLEMENCY
FOR THE ROSENBERGS
P.O. Box 2521, Arlington Station
Baltimore 15, Maryland

February 12, 1953

Dear Friend

Yesterday President Eisenhower denied clemency to the Rosenbergs.

We are still continuing the fight to save them from death -- and we will not stop until every effort and sacrifice has been made.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT. We are still convinced that their punishment is unjust. President Eisenhower said that he had given earnest consideration to the records in the case. How long did it take the President to consider this plea-- a few hours? A day?

Why did President Eisenhower refuse to heed the pleas of the many thousands-- yes, millions-- of people who urged him to commute the death sentence. People like Prof. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist, who said it was not possible for the Rosenbergs to have passed this "secret" information since there was no secret attached to the scientific discovery of the atom bomb. People like Dr. Albert Einstein, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, Hon. James H. Wolfe, and so many others who said it was unprecedented and that never in our history has such a sentence been given on such flimsy evidence.

Do you know that the Rosenbergs were convicted on the testimony of just three people-- no documents, no evidence-- just on the testimony of a man who in order to save his own life lied and implicated his own sister and brother-in-law? And that his wife who confessed to being a spy courier has never been arrested? ARE THERE NOT SOME UNANSWERED QUESTIONS IN THIS CASE?

Do you believe that the whole Korean War was actually started by these two people as the Judge said? Is it not fantastic? Is it not hysteria which convicted these two people who have at all times proclaimed their innocence?

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT. You can save their lives. We urge you to write the President again and ask him to reconsider his decision. It is your life which is at stake today if these people die-- your freedom your liberty. Will your conscience be eased if these people die? If you are afraid to talk out today-- will you be less fearful if they die? NO! You will be more afraid to speak out-- for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death not for what they did-- but for what they believed and said.

NOW! NOW! IS THE TIME TO ACT. MAKE KNOWN YOUR VIEW TO THE PRESIDENT. GET YOUR FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, CLUBS, UNIONS, CHURCH, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS TO DO THE SAME.

Sincerely yours
Pauline Boyer
Pauline Boyer, Secretary

649

"... a case on America's conscience"

CLEMENCY BULLETIN ...

Issued by: Baltimore Clemency Committee For the Rosenbergs, Box 2521 Arlington Station (15)

Whether you have never heard of the Rosenberg Case, or consider yourself fully familiar with it, we urge that you read the accompanying Fact Sheet closely. It sets forth in sober, precise form the essential details of this case which now commands the attention of literally millions throughout the world. ONCE YOU LEARN THE FACTS, YOUR CONSCIENCE WILL FORCE YOU TO ACT. And if only enough Americans learn these facts before the executioner acts, they will prevent this ultimate injustice to the Rosenbergs, and this ultimate disgrace to our nation. READ THE FACT SHEET; then read below how men of many countries and many beliefs, motivated by varied reasons and considerations, have united to ask--Clemency!

On Feb. 13, Rev. Dr. Bernard W. Loomer, Dean of the School of Theology of Chicago U., wrot the President to renew the clemency appeal of 2300 clergymen "of 28 communions and citizen of all 48 states...spiritual and executive leaders in their respective denominations. All of us, as pastors, are in intimate touch with our people; it is fair to conclude that our opposition to the death sentence is shared by a much larger number of conservative and thoughtful citizens...I respectfully ask on behalf of all the signers that you grant an appointment at which time some of our number can present to you personally the consideratio which have moved us to join in a common plea for mercy".

Franc Tireur, anti-Communist French Daily: "The free people of America have the right and duty to tell of their deep consternation, to protest, to cry aloud, that liberty does not need the services of an executioner".

Douglas Hyde, columnist for the widely-read London Catholic Herald, writing before the dis closure that Pope Pius XII had appealed to save the young couple's lives: "The Rosenbergs may or may not be the victims of a miscarriage of justice, but what does seem certain is that they are the victims of the cold war, without which...they would not have been senter to death".

The Pope's appeal is reflected by every shade of Italian opinion. Alberto Moravia, leadin novelist: "an infamous act...humanely speaking there is no proportion between the guilt at buted to the Rosenbergs and the death penalty...De Santis, director of the renowned film Bitter Rice: "too many doubts...even the conservative press has had to admit it and is fig ing for clemency"...Salvatore Quasimodo, strongly anti-Communist, Italy's leadin poet: "t shameful is the spilling of this blood!"

Le Figaro, top circulation rightist French daily: "Refusing clemency for the Rosenberg co is a mistake. For many a month, in the whole world, voices have called, begging for clem ...Certainly democracies have the right to defend themselves, but they should be noble en to use only their own weapons and to reject that of totalitarianism. They have no right t deny respect for life, in order to live themselves".

The Association of French Rabbis appealed for clemency Jan. 2. In part the appeal stated: French Rabbinate joins with all European persons--sincere friends of American democracy-- asking this measure of clemency in the very name of our common ideal of justice and gener ity which we derive from the Bible".

YOU CAN HELP SWELL THIS WORLD WIDE CRY FOR CLEMENCY

If the courts deny the Rosenbergs a new trial, a second request for clemency will be made. This time, the President will know of the world wide sentiment for it. BUT THE VOICES OF AMERICANS WI [illegible] the following steps.

1. Yo[illegible] Senate [illegible] WITHOUT DELAY [illegible] you have written [illegible]

2. Gi[illegible] write.

3. Help this committee reach tens of thousands more [illegible] financial contribution. The committee exists only for one purpose to bring the truth of the Rosenberg Case to the largest number of people.

New Evidence In the Rosenberg Case

- Two sensational documents just revealed show that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sent to the Death House on the word of a liar.

- One document is written by David Greenglass, chief witness against the Rosenbergs. Greenglass, in handwriting verified as his own by one of the nation's leading experts, flatly contradicts his own testimony at the trial and admits he lied to the FBI. Here are examples:

> **In court Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by Julius Rosenberg. In the document Greenglass admits he doesn't know who sent Gold to him.**
>
> **Greenglass told the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets. But, in the document describing his statement made to the FBI, he confesses: "I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."**

- A second document, a lawyer's memorandum based on an interview with Ruth Greenglass, the wife of David, reports her description of her husband as follows:

> **"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria'. At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants,' 'Lead Pants'.**
>
> **"She had known him since she was ten years old... She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."**

- This is the man on whose word the Rosenbergs are to die. Don't let them die on the word of a hysterical liar.

The Supreme Court on Monday, May 25th, denied the Rosenbergs the chance to present this new evidence to the Courts. The decision was not unanimous—Justices Douglas and Black voting for the right to review the case. Contrary to what some people say, the Rosenberg Case was never reviewed by the highest Court in our Country.

So we urge that you sign this leaflet and mail it to the White House urging it to grant Clemency. On April 16, 1953 the American newspaper said: "Since the young people sentenced to die together is so painful as to [illegible] sincere commiseration". Join with Pope Pius XII and the more than 3000 American Protestant Ministers who have urged Clemency be granted.

Name _____ Address _____

CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

Issued by: BALTIMORE COMMITTEE [illegible]
P. O. Box 2324, [illegible]

Clemency Petition

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We believe that no one should ever be put to death on the word of those who violate the Commandment against bearing false witness.

New documents have revealed that Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of the prosecution's chief witness in the Rosenberg Case, has called her husband unworthy of belief; and that David Greenglass himself has admitted lying to the government, to the court, and to his family.

Even if we were to set this new evidence aside, we find ourselves in agreement with the April 16, 1953 statement of the Vatican newspaper that "the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration", and believe, with Pope Pius XII and over 3000 American Protestant Ministers that clemency should be granted the Rosenbergs.

We, therefore, appeal to you, Mr. President, in the name of fairness and mercy, to spare the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

NAME	ADDRESS

BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO URGE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS
P.O. Box 2521, Arlington Station
Baltimore 15, Md.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG - SOBELL CASE
P. O. Box 2521 Arlington Station
Baltimore 15, Md

September 18, 1953

Dear Friend,

The doubts in the Rosenberg Case did not die in the electric chair. They are now reinstilled as a result of the dissenting opinions of Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter. Those who say the Rosenbergs had their day in Court are repeating a myth.

Justice Black wrote in his dissent,

> "It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below."

History may recognize the injustice done to them but there can be no compensation for the Rosenbergs.

Morton Sobell, who was a co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted on the word of a man who faced a perjury indictment, was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz. He swears he is completely innocent.

We urge you to read the enclosed fact sheets and write to Attorney-General Brownell asking him not to oppose the motions for a new trial for Sobell and urging him to transfer Sobell from the inhumane conditions of Alcatraz while waiting for the legal steps in his case.

Sincerely yours,

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG - SOBELL CASE
P. O. Box 2521 Arlington Station
Baltimore 15, Md.

September 18, 1953

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Sincerely yours,

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS--
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

Memorial Meeting

Guest Speaker:

GLORIA AGRIN,
Attorney, Legal Associate
of the late Emmanuel Bloch,
attorney for the Rosenbergs

Poetic Readings

Songs by The Washington Chorus

Little Folks Theatre
Penna. & North Aves.
Saturday, June 19, 1954
Eight Thirty P. M.

Baltimore Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

Contribution Thirty Five Cents

IF WE DIE

by Ethel Rosenberg

You shall know, my sons, shall know
why we leave the song unsung,
the book unread, the work undone
to rest beneath the sod.

Mourn no more, my sons, no more
why the lies and smears were framed,
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore
to all shall be proclaimed.

Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile
and green above our resting place,
the killing end, the world rejoice
in brotherhood and peace.

Work and build, my sons, and build
a monument to love and joy,
to human worth, to faith we kept
for you, my sons, for you.

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1953

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON
SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. . . . . 1703 Cathedral Place Parkway
Baltimore 17, Md.
March 13, 1964

Dear Friend;

The shameful attack against Michael and Robbie Rosenberg is part of the special "Rosenberg Justice" that is being foisted upon our country. It is not enough that a mother and father were executed despite world-wide protests and dissents of three Supreme Court Justices. It is not enough that Scientist Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz on the word of an admitted perjurer, or that little Michael and Robbie were hounded from their New Jersey school. Now, just when the children had found a happy home, a brazen attempt is made to continue the case against their executed parents by persecuting two innocent children.

Publicly the attempt to tear the children from their grandmother and foster parents is being carried out by the N.Y. City Welfare Department. But the filing of papers in Surrogate's Court by the Greenglass family through Mrs. Greenglass, mother of David Greenglass and Ethel Rosenberg, raises questions of what role the U.S. Attorney General's office is playing in this case.

Mrs. Greenglass while not asking custody of the children, filed papers through the O. John Rogge law firm asking that the children be placed in a proper Jewish home. Such is the hypocritical request of the warm who committed her grandsons to a public institution when their imprisoned parents could no longer care for them, and who since that time has never so much as visited them, nor sent gifts, or shown any interest in their well being whatsoever.

The status of Court action is as follows: Judge Wm. T. Collins of the Surrogate Court has arranged with the Children's Court to defer action and permit the Surrogate's Court to move on the appointment of a guardian and to attempt to gain control of the trust fund. The Welfare Department is pressing for the appointment of a guardian outside the family. On March 18th the court will consider the Welfare Dept.'s bid to move in on the trust fund which Emanuel Bloch raised for the children and which is under adequate and responsible protection now. On April 6th Judge Collins will conduct hearings on guardianship.

This gives only a few precious weeks for nation-wide public opinion to be one present against the unprecedented effort to take the children away from their blood relatives and place them with strangers. In every community there are civic leaders, ministers, rabbis, trade unionists who will speak out if the facts are brought to them. The N.Y. Times reports that Surrogate Judge Collins has asked that persons interested in the guardianship of the children write to him. We are sure that you and many of your friends will want to write expressing their beliefs that the best interests of the children require that they be taken out of the courts and that Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg's rights as grandmother be respected. Letters should be sent to Hon. William T. Collins, Surrogate Court, [illegible] Street, N.Y.C., N.Y. Communications should also be sent to Mayor [illegible] Wagner, City Hall, N.Y.C., insisting that the Welfare Dept. cease its harassment of the children.

It will be to America's lasting shame if Michael and Robbie are not permitted to grow up free from the public limelight, safe in the warmth of [illegible] who love them. It is [illegible] that [illegible] people in the thousands [illegible] the U.S. [illegible] at a public meeting in Paris on Feb. 24th, thousands of signatures were collected and messages were sent to the Surrogate's Court. Will you do the same? We must save these children youngsters. Write now.

Fraternally,
Pauline Boyer, Secretary

Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the Rosenbergs
P.O. Box 2321, Arlington Station, Baltimore 18, Md.

June 11, 1953

Dear Friend:

Two sensational new documents show Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sent to the Death House on the word of a liar... One document, written by David Greenglass, chief witness against the Rosenbergs, flatly contradicts his own testimony at the trial and admits he lied to the FBI. Verified by one of the nation's leading handwriting experts, it reveals these important inconsistencies:

In court, Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by Julius Rosenberg. In the document Greenglass admits he doesn't know who sent Gold to him! Greenglass told the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets but in the document describing this statement he confesses: "I CAN HONESTLY SAY THE INFORMATION I GAVE MAY NOT BE AT ALL WHAT I SAID IN THE (FBI) STATEMENT."

A second document, a lawyer's memorandum based on an interview with Ruth Greenglass, wife of David, reports her description of her husband as follows: "As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' ...She has known him since he was ten years old. She said he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies, but she didn't think he would do it."

And now-- JUST A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE EXECUTION DATE... after consultation with a Rabbi, Bernard Greenglass, brother of David and Ethel, swore in an affidavit on May 31, 1953, that his brother, David, was a crook who had been stealing uranium from Los Alamos while he was there as an Army Sergeant. He further revealed that his sister-in-law, Ruth, knew all the time that this was what the FBI had on her husband who swore away the life of his sister rather than face the penalties for stealing uranium during the war. This new documentary evidence proves that two widely different stories - first to the FBI and then one 10 months later at the trial - were told by the Greenglasses.

This new evidence has never been reviewed by the Courts--Judge Irving Kaufman on June 8 refused to look at it--WHY? WHY THE HASTE TO CARRY OUT THIS UNPRECEDENTED SENTENCE IN LIGHT OF THESE NEW DOCUMENTS JUST RECENTLY UNCOVERED!

It is late--BUT NOT TOO LATE. The clock ticks away the lives of two people who are to die on the eve of their 14th wedding anniversary.

- DR. HAROLD UREY, atomic scientist asks "CLEMENCY"
- POPE PIUS XII recommends "CLEMENCY"
- PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN pleads for "CLEMENCY"
- 2300 PROTESTANT MINISTERS urge "CLEMENCY"
- MILLIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD CRY "CLEMENCY"

THE VOICES OF AMERICA CAN SAVE THE ROSENBERGS FROM AN INJUSTICE! ADD YOUR VOICE! Sign and mail the enclosed post card. Write or wire President Eisenhower, White House, Washington, D.C., for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who have sworn before God and man their innocence.

On Sunday, June 14th at 1 P.M., thousands and thousands of Americans will gather before the White House to tell President Eisenhower that the conscience of the world demands Clemency for the Rosenbergs. Join us at the White House--Help save the lives of these young parents.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]
[illegible] Dyer

Baltimore [illegible]
P.O. Box [illegible] Station
Baltimore, Maryland

SENATE ASKED TO PROBE CONDUCT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

A brief has been filed with the Judiciary Committee of the US Senate asking an investigation of the Attorney General's office for its conduct in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

The brief provides documented evidence that the Attorney General office is guilty of the following acts:

- Obtaining and using perjured testimony.
- Rewarding the chief witness.
- Giving false stories to the press.
- Suppressing evidence.
- Using mental torture and physical violence.
- Interfering with the courts.
- Deceiving two presidents in order to carry out the execution.

Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case, is appealing for a new trial. The Attorney General's staff is in the way of every move to present her evidence and they must not be allowed to cover up its own reprehensible acts in the case by using every means at its disposal to deny Justice of Morton Sobell.

If you would like to see the whole truth come to light, you can help. Write to:

Senator [illegible] Langer
Senate Judiciary Committee
[illegible] Senate Building
Washington, D.C.

and say [illegible] in favor of the investigation. Also write your [illegible] Congressmen.

SOBELL IN ALCATRAZ

[illegible] Sobell is a 37 year old scientist convicted in the same trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage". He was sentenced to 30 years on Alcatraz. TO THIS DAY SOBELL SWEARS HE IS INNOCENT.

WHAT WAS THE EVIDENCE?

No documentary evidence linking Sobell to espionage was ever introduced in the trial. Only one witness connected Sobell to the conspiracy charged. This witness was a neighbor and former classmate - Max Elitcher.

Max Elitcher said that one night he drove to N.Y. to Sobell's from Washington believing the FBI was following him & told this to Sobell and then asked Sobell to accompany him to Julius Rosenberg, allegedly also a spy. He admitted that this story was added to his testimony 4 months after Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico. He asked us to believe that spies, knowing they are being followed by the FBI would visit each other.

CAN ELITCHER BE BELIEVED?

Elitcher admitted that he had committed perjury in another matter and that he was afraid of a possible 5 year sentence. For his testimony he was rewarded by never being indicted for admitted perjury and also received a high salaried job with the help of the FBI.

WHY THE 30 YEAR SENTENCE? WHY ALCATRAZ?

Other sentences for persons charged with espionage for a wartime enemy averaged from to five years.

In passing sentence Judge Kaufman said, "It is so difficult to make people realize that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different enemy." Why did political considerations play a role in the meting of sentence?

Alcatraz is a prison for hardened criminals. The U.S. will put on Alcatraz to pressure him into making a false [illegible] ever since his arrest Sobell has been told to "cooperate" and he would receive leniency. BUT SOBELL SWEARS HE IS INNOCENT.

He is permitted to see his wife once a month - - BUT HE WILL NEVER BE PERMITTED TO SEE HIS TWO CHILDREN!

Write to James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, DC urging a transfer to another prison so that he can see his family and consult freely with his lawyer.

* * * * * * * * * *

JUNE IS MEMORIAL MONTH.
See attached page for [illegible] announcement.

KNO[illegible]

The literature listed below is available upon request - just write to address on page 2.

A REQUEST TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO THE U.S. SENATE
The printed brief of the resolution from which the points on page 1 were taken.

"SCIENTIST IN ALCATRAZ" - 26 questions and answers on the Morton Sobell case.

"COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, Vol. 54, Page 219, #2. Feb. 1954"
"The Rosenberg Cases: Some Reflections on Federal Criminal Law".

"DEATH HOUSE LETTERS" - $1.00
Letters written by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from the death house in Sing-Sing. Proceeds from sale of books go to the Children's Fund.

"THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL" by D. N. PRITT.
Detailed analysis of the case by one of the world's outstanding lawyers.

"THE ATOM SPY HOAX" by William Reuben... at last the truth behind the Rosenberg's death and spy hunts written by the newspaper reporter whose articles first brought the case to the public's attention in the "Guardian". $3

THE COMPLETE TRIAL RECORD....$9
Read it yourself and learn the truth.

* * * * * * * * * *

MAIL THIS COUPON:

[illegible]berg-Sobell Comm.
[illegible]lbrook Station

[illegible] more information...

I am enclosing _____ to help defray legal expenses and to help pay for publicity and in the fight to get a new trial for Sobell.

_____

_____

_____

Memorial Month

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS...
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

This June 19th marks one year of death for the Rosenbergs. It marks one more year spent in Alcatraz for Sobell. And 19 years a year of continuous activity by the Committees all over our country to vindicate the Rosenbergs' name and to win a new trial for Sobell.

Today, as June 19th approaches McCarthy and McCarthyism, out of which the case was born, are for the first time being put on the defensive. As the American people get a glimpse into the sordid activities of McCarthy's chief counsel, Roy Cohn, they can be persuaded to look into the case in which Cohn was one of the chief prosecutors.

Do you remember the night of June 19th, 1953? It was the night when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, still maintaining their innocence, went to their death in Sing-Sing . . . Ethel with a kiss on a matron's cheek.

If you were one of the millions who appealed for clemency, if you were one of the millions who cried out at the savage sentence... if you still remember Ethel Rosenberg's words "Never let them charge the truth of our [illegible]" support our Memorial building.

"REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS"
"JUSTICE FOR SOBELL"

---

will be the theme of such meetings throughout the country and in many foreign lands ...

hears

GLORIA AGRIN...lawyer
a close associate and co-worker of Emmanuel Bloch, the man who gave his life so that the Rosenbergs might have [illegible].

REVEREND DANIEL RIDEOUT...
One of the three clergymen who visited President Eisenhower requesting Executive Clemency.

"THE ROCK" - a dramatic presentation of the Sobell Case.

JUNE 19th - Saturday 8:30 P.M.

Little Theatre [illegible]
[illegible]
Admission [illegible]

August 1954

JEJUS - LETTER

Issued by: Balto. Comm. To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case - Box 7043 Walbrook Station, Balto., Md.

WHO IS MORTON SOBELL?

Morton Sobell, a young scientist, is condemned to 30 years in Alcatraz. Sobell convicted inthe trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has steadfastly maintained his innocence.

While his appeal for a new trial was still pending, Morton Sobell was suddenly transferred to Alcatraz, 3000 miles away from his wife, his children, and his defense attorney.

Sobell is not the type of person for whom Alcatraz was designed. He has no criminal record, never even had a conviction for a traffic violation.

Before his arrest he was a scientist who contributed much to the welfare of his [illegible]. Mr. Sobell [illegible] a fellow[illegible] so he could do [illegible] work against the Axis. He was registered on the National Roster of Scientific Personnel for the War Manpower Commission, [illegible] in 1944 with the Senate Com[illegible] investigating the National Defense.

PRISON HEAD REVEALS ALCATRAZ ABUSE

Testimony of James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, is further admission that scientist Morton Sobell is being held in Alcatraz in violation of prison regulations.

The following testimony took place on June 15 before a House Appropriations subcommittee:

"BENNETT: We have two day in Alcatraz 29\.

REP. CHEVENGER: A great many of them are people who are troubl-makers, inmates of riots who upset the institution where they were before they went to Alcatraz.

BENNETT: All of them are of that kind, sir."

Committees throughout the country have charged that Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz is an attempt to force a false confession from him. Sobell is seeking a new trial.

Since Morton Sobell [illegible] no way fits this [illegible] Bennett's testimony [illegible] Sobell is imprisoned [illegible] violation of the [illegible] ced purposes of [illegible]

Meanwhile, petitions directed to Bennett are being circulated urging the removal of Sobell from Alcatraz.

BELGIAN LEAGUE HITS KIDNAPPING

The Belgian League for the Defense of the Rights of Man has protested the conditions under which Morton Sobell was seized in Mexico in August 1950 and kidnapped to the United States. The League called the incident a violation of international law.

Sobell was carried across the border without any legal demand for extradition.

The League for the Defense of the Rights of Man includes some of Europe's leading attorneys.

[illegible] SAYS . . .

"Perhaps the sacrifices that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg made have caused many people to think to bring [illegible] sanity. [illegible] Monmouth, the attack on Dr. Oppenheimer, [illegible] the Army-McCarthy hearings keep reopening again the questions raised in our trial. My being buried in Alcatraz has not permitted these questions to be swallowed up. I WILL NEVER STOP SAYING THAT I AM INNOCENT."

ACT NOW

Get petitions from:

Balto. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in Rosenberg C[illegible] Box 7043, Walbrook St[illegible] Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT ..... Contributions are urgently needed to carry on the Sobell Campaign this fall. It is vital that you send your own contribution and get as many others as possible to the above address.

McCarthy-Army Hearings-Lorwin Case Raises Questions On Sobell Trial

There is special significance in the recent disclosures concerning Roy Cohn who has been forced to resign from the McCarthy Committee because he has been so thoroughly discredited.

It must be recalled that Roy Cohn was one of the chief prosecutors in the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. In fact, Mr. Cohn openly boasted in the Army - McCarthy hearings of the role he played in executing the Rosenbergs. Recent developments have raised new questions about the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

Senator McCarthy and aide Roy Cohn on the spot in the Senate hearings, fell back on their charge of a Rosenberg-Sobell "spy" ring at Fort Monmouth. But the Army inquiry had found no espionage existed at Monmouth. Cohn, whose involvement with McCarthy in "faked" photos and other trickery was exposed in the senate hearings.

It has been charged that the Attorney General's Office used faked evidence to win convictions. Use of such methods by the Attorney General's office [illegible] recently made public in the Harry - alter case of Val Lorwin. The Attorney General's office was [illegible] to have deceived a Grand Jury with false information. As a result a federal attorney lost his job.

An investigation of the conduct of the Attorney General's Office has been requested by the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee.

Cohn's part in the trial raises many questions, considering the fact that such [illegible] men as scientist Dr. Harold Urey have branded the prosecution's case as fraudulent.

The matter of Roy Cohn follows a series of disclosures concerning this case. There is the admission of the F.B.I. Agent Joseph Harrington that a government witness committed perjury. There is proof that the console table which the prosecution claimed was an expensive gift from the Russians was the inexpensive table bought by the Rosenbergs at Macy's. There are the documents from the files of the Greenglass attorneys revealing perjury by prosecution witnesses and the deliberate solicitation of perjured testimony by the prosecution.

Letters favoring a review of the Sobell case should be written to Senator [illegible] Langer, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C.

READ

CASE OF MORTON SOBELL, a pamphlet by D. N. Pritt internationally known attorney. Expert legal study. (Single copy 5¢ - 100 - $2.50)

TRIAL TRANSCRIPT a record of Rosenberg-Sobell trial - 7 volumes $6.00

DEATH HOUSE LETTERS of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Order from Belto. Committee, Box 7043, Walbrook Station.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

ACT NOW!

Read the petition in the next column and if you agree that Morton Sobell should be transferred immediately, clip it cut sign your name and mail it now.

TEXT OF PETITION FOR SOBELL'S TRANSFER FROM ALCATRAZ.

To: James V. Bennett
Bureau of Prisons, Wash., DC

Long ago, we understand, Alcatraz was established as a prison for criminals who, by the number and violence of their crimes, their attempts at escape, by attacks on prison guards, must be kept in extreme isolation.

Morton Sobell, a scientist charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to thirty years, has been in Alcatraz since [illegible].

Mr. Sobell does not fit into any of the categories of prisoners kept at Alcatraz. He has never been charged with any previous crime.

We believe that imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz is an unusual and unprecedented punishment.

We therefore respectfully petition that he be transferred to a regular federal institution.

Mrs. [illegible] Sobell

Appeals to You....

I am the wife of Morton Sobell who is now in Alcatraz facing the sentence of 30 years of living death there. My husband has committed no crime. I know that is true. He has maintained his integrity. He has refused to bear false witness against himself or anyone else, and for this reason he has been subjected to the torment of Alcatraz.

The recent focusing of [illegible] upon one of the prosecutors in this case, Roy M. Cohn, the date he at rest Kersmith, the attack upon Dr. Oppenheimer, [illegible] caused many Americans to want to re-examine the path into which fear and hysteria are leading us. Such respected citizens as Dr. Harold Urey, Dr. A. Eustace Haydon, Dr. [illegible] Loomer, Prof. George Sarton, Dr. Linus Pauling and many others have felt that a miscarriage of justice has occurred in my husband's case. I am thankful that the truth has led these courageous leaders to speak out. I know that when the whole truth is known my husband will be free to return to his home and his children.

I know now after having just seen my husband that my first effort must be to secure his transfer from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison. The four years he has spent in prison, almost two of them at Alcatraz, are beginning to leave their mark. Alcatraz is designated as a maximum security, minimum privilege prison. It is not a fit place for any human being, certainly not for my young, sensitive husband. The ultimate vindication of my husband's innocence must not find him destroyed by Alcatraz.

Will you write to Director James V. Bennett, 101 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. and ask him to transfer my husband to a regular prison where he may at least see his children, read a newspaper, buy a candy bar at a commissary, and find some minimum of relief. This seems such a small thing to ask, but to us it would have so much meaning.

If you would send a copy of your letter to me, it would be most [illegible]. Such a [illegible] would be kept confidential and [illegible] [illegible] if you so request. With [illegible] [illegible] I would use such a letter to encourage others to take [illegible] step.

I would be glad to answer any questions you may have about my beloved husband. I would appreciate any suggestions you might [illegible] to make. I need your help.

Sincerely,

Helen Sobell

Brief excerpts from letters received by Mrs. Sobell:

PROF. L. ROSENFELD, Professor [illegible] University of Manchester, England:

"I think that [illegible] justice [illegible] be granted to your husband, and [illegible] examination of his case, he be transferred from Alcatraz...."

PAUL VILLARD, attorney, France:

"We perfectly realize he could "buy" his freedom by perjuring himself..."

J. A. NEWTH, Prof., University of Manchester, England:

"It is my firm belief that the trial was conducted in an atmosphere of hysterical prejudice and that the verdict against Sobell was due to this prejudice."

ONE YEAR LATER

One year ago Ethel and Julius Rosenberg said,

> "We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained at the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life - for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

One year ago millions of people from all over the word said the electric chair cannot kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case.

One year ago the Rosenbergs wrote in their appeal for clemency submitted to the Court, "Our case burst upon the public in 1950 when the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S., strained over the course of the preceding years, had reached a critical stage. When we were arrested.....the mere accusation was enough to arouse deep passions, violent antipathies, and fears.....it was hammered home... by a virtual avalanche of publicity...that our country was imminently in danger of atomic attack by the Soviet Union which had acquired the bomb by reason of its having obtained the "secrets".

One year later - following the execution we have learned from eminent scientists that there are not now nor had there ever been "atomic secrets". We say that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell were victims of a hysteria perpetrated upon American life by McCarthy and his cohorts. By the "Big Lie Technique". Non-conformity has become a crime in our country. Mere accusation today is tantamount to guilt - Can we deny that Oppenheimer is a victim of this same hysteria? And who will be next? The ten scientists who "See National Suicide in Security Purge" (Morning Sun 6/7/54) or -- the brilliant scientists at Fort Monmouth who wish to resign -- or the non-conformist school teacher -- or YCU, perhaps?

And what of Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the case, incarcerated for 30 years in Alcatraz, convicted by the testimony of an admitted perjurer? SOBELL SWEARS HE IS INNOCENT and demands a new trial and the opportunity to present new evidence never reviewed by the Supreme Court.

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

You must make your protest now....Speak out against what is happening in our country. Write to Attorney General Brownell demanding a new [illegible] or Morton Sobell. Demand his transfer from Alcatraz.

[illegible]BERG MEMORIAL MEETING

"Never let them change the truth of our innocence"

Saturday, June 19th at 9 PM - Little Folks Theatre (formerly Morgan Hall)
Penna. and North Ave. 2d floor

Guest speaker: GLORIA AGRIN, associate lawyer of Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg's attorney

Washington Chorus

[illegible]bution .35

[illegible]osenberg-Sobell Committee

[illegible] 7043, Walbrook Station, Balto., Maryland

BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
P O Box 7043 Walbrook Station
Baltimore 16, Md.

Dear Friend

Thanksgiving Season is traditionally a time for rejoicing with our families. But for Morton Sobell, a young scientist, this Thanksgiving Day will mean the start of his fifth year in prison this third in our country's most severe prison, Alcatraz.

We know that you would not want a fellow human being to be unjustly punished. Therefore we ask you to give pause this Thanksgiving Season to read the enclosed material on Morton Sobell's case.

While Morton Sobell has steadfastly maintained his innocence, we do not ask you here to pass judgment on his innocence or guilt. Morton Sobell is appealing for a new trial and is convinced he will eventually be proven innocent. We ask you for the moment to consider only the question of Morton Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz.

Although this man be among the 291 prisoners chosen for isolation on "The Rock" in Alcatraz prisoners cannot be visited by their children. Thus Morton Sobell has not seen his son, age 5 and his daughter, now 14 in more than two years. He is rarely able to see his wife and even on their infrequent visits, they see each other only through a small glass panel and talk through telephones. He is now permitted to receive daily newspapers. His imprisonment in Alcatraz also prevents him from consulting with his attorneys as freely as necessary

Alcatraz is supposed to be for prisoners accused of disrupting discipline and behavior problemakers in regular federal institutions Morton Sobell in no way fits this category.

Many men and women of good will have been writing to the federal authorities asking that Morton Sobell be transferred to a regular federal prison This may not seem like a great request, but it would mean so much to Morton Sobell and his family and to the cause of justice. Will you take a few moments to write such a letter?

The person in charge of such transfers is James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Department, Washington D.C. If you care to make a copy of your letter available to our committee it would be appreciated and held in confidence

Sincerely

BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

Pauline Bloyer

Pauline Bloyer, Secretary

P.S. As you will understand, funds are needed for Morton Sobell's legal defense and related material, such as the enclosed folder. Your contribution is appreciated.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG - SOBELL CASE
P. O. Box 2521 Arlington Station
Baltimore 15, Md.

September 18, 1953

Dear Friend:

The doubts in the Rosenberg Case did not die in the electric chair. They are now intensified as a result of the dissenting opinions of Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter. Those who say the Rosenbergs had their day in Court are repeating a myth.

Justice Black wrote in his dissent,

> "It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below."

History may recognize the injustice done to them but there can be no compensation for the Rosenbergs.

Morton Sobell, who was a co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted on the word of a man who faced a perjury indictment, was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz. He swears he is completely innocent.

We urge you to read the enclosed fact sheets and write to Attorney-General Brownell asking him not to oppose the motions for a new trial for Sobell and urging him to transfer Sobell from the inhumane conditions of Alcatraz while waiting for the legal steps in his case.

Sincerely yours,

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

LA RENTS UP 22% SINCE '50; NATL AVERAGE, 14%

LOS ANGELES, July 19 — Private landlords have gouged 22 percent in rent increases out of Los Angeles tenants since the beginning of 1950.

This increase is a third greater than the average rent boost over the country in the same period, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at 14.2 percent.

Los Angeles rents had their biggest climb right after federal controls were abolished. But since then the climb has been a steady one.

The AFL here pointed out that the far above average increase in Los Angeles contributed measurably to the dubious distinction this city recently achieved in having the highest living costs of any place in the United States.

AFL researchers recently announced that a family of four—husband, wife and two children—in order to live "modestly but adequately," needed a net income of no less than $86.02 a week.

Conferences vow freedom for Sobell

LOS ANGELES, June 10 — The men and women who fought for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg stood committed today to a "fight for truth" in a campaign to free Morton Sobell from Alcatraz prison.

Eleven hundred persons jammed Park Manor ballroom to pledge support to "the widest possible movement" to guarantee Sobell's immediate transfer from Alcatraz, and ultimate reversal of the 30 year sentence he received in the "conspiracy" trial that resulted in the death of the Rosenbergs.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the imprisoned scientist, was joined by leaders of diverse sections of the community in the plea for unity in the "free Sobell" struggle.

Mrs. Sobell sketched in detail the facts of the frameup of Sobell, the FBI campaign to intimidate the Sobells to "become cooperative" and "confess" to a crime not even committed.

Like the Rosenbergs, Mrs. Sobell said, her husband "is innocent and we stand together with the Rosenbergs who chose to die rather than lie."

Horace Alexander, national committeeman of the Progressive party, and a leader of the Negro community here, stressed "the identity of the Negro people, victimized for centuries, with these victims of frameup—the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell."

NEGRO SUPPORT

Alexander said the Negro community can be enlisted in the struggle for Sobell.

Reid Robinson, former national president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers union, appealed to "trade unionists to rally behind Sobell as they did not rally behind the Rosenbergs."

Freedom of Sobell, said Robinson, "is in the interests of the entire organized labor movement."

David Grutman, president of the Southland Jewish Organizations, called for unity of the Jewish community and its leaders in the fight against "scapegoatism" which is reflected in the persecution of the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

VINDICATION

Joseph Brainin, national chairman of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and David Alman, the committee's national executive secretary, outlined perspectives ahead in the campaign to establish a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, to force Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz and his ultimate release.

Alman stressed that the Rosenberg committee, in the words of Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, seeks "not vengeance but vindication" for the victims of the frameup.

In the campaign that lies ahead, said Atty. Ben Margolis, "the only guarantee for justice is the people . . . we cannot depend on legal gimmicks."

A plea for justice was made, too, by Rev. Edward C. Morgan, retired unitarian minister in the meeting's invocation.

By HELEN EDELMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are dead, but the principles of truth and justice for which they gave their lives can still be vindicated in the case of Morton Sobell, their co-defendant, now serving a 30 year sentence at Alcatraz for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

In this spirit more than 100 persons this weekend pledged themselves to secure a new trial for Sobell and his removal from the medieval island jail where he is now held. In making this pledge during a day long conference Saturday they reaffirmed their belief in his innocence and the innocence of the Rosenbergs.

Sobell's wife, Helen, took part in the conference at 150 Golden Gate ave., only a few miles from the grim island where her husband is held.

In her tensely controlled voice she told of the events which led to her husband's arrest, of the continuous pressures to make him "corporate" with the govern-

(Continued on Page 6)

1,100 CULINARY WORKERS STRIKE IN HARBOR AREA

SAN PEDRO, July 19—Eleven hundred members of members of three AFL Culinary Workers Union struck 84 hotels, restaurants and bars here in Wilmington Saturday, to enforce demands for pay raises of 10 cents an hour.

The workers hit the bricks after voting overwhelmingly to reject an employer offer of 5 cents per hour.

Workers on strike are members of Bartenders Union Local 591, Waitresses Local 512 and Culinary and Hotel Service Workers Local 754.

IPP sends more food to laborers

OAKLAND, July 19—The final installment of a food distribution to workers of Local 302, AFL Laborers who were on strike about 35 days, was made Friday by the Independent Progressive party of Alameda county.

Members of the Oakland division of Warehousemen's Local 6, had contributed $13.50 to the IPP food collectors. The total collected was valued at $150.

SF landlords won't wait for their rent hikes

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—Appeals by the voluntary "fair rent committee" that landlords hold off rent increases until after Sept. 1 is falling on deaf ears, it was indicated today.

Several landlords called by The Daily People's World said flatly that they have already served notices and will start collecting the increased rates Aug. 1—earliest legal date. The board of supervisors killed controls effective June 30, and the law requires a 30-day notice of rent hikes.

The "fair rent committee," a group with no legal power was set up by the board of supervisors to arbitrate landlord-tenant disputes.

Supervisors and committee members have received already hundreds of complaints of rent gouging. The committee, meeting last Monday, hastily asked landlords to hold off rent increases one month to give it a chance to get organized.

The Daily People's World called two landlords who had spoken in favor of killing controls at public hearings.

Charles R. Best, owner of apartments at 1324 Jones st., said:

"Listen, we've been holding this off for 11 years, one more month won't make any difference. . . I've already given notices. . . I think they asked too late. I think the majority of owners have already notified tenants of increases."

Joseph A. Brown, president of the Apartment House Industry of San Francisco and a key supporter of the "fair rent committee" proposal:

"I don't see much sense in it. . . I don't believe I would interfere in the cases where the landlord and tenants have already agreed to moderate increases.

"The problem can only be

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO machinists win welfare beef

OAKLAND, July 19—Members of CIO Steelworkers Local 1304 have voted to return to work Monday following a 36 hour stop-work meeting, which forced the Moore Drydock Co. and Todd Shipping Co. into a compromise settlement of the main demand—welfare insurance.

The union's stop-work meeting began Thursday morning when negotiations with the two companies broke down. It ended Friday evening.

The settlement:

● The companies will pay 7½ cents per man-hour into a welfare fund. Each worker can draw from the fund on a monthly or annual basis the actual amount deposited for him—or he can let it accumulate.

● A new contract seniority clause will take precedent over a "skill and ability" clause which permitted the company to arbitrarily select the machinist it wanted to keep during a layoff. The "skill and ability" clause will be active, but management to consult with the union before affecting it.

● Three cents wage increase, bringing journeyman machinist base pay up to $2.16 per hour. This was not an issue in the stop-work meeting.

The union originally wanted the the money paid to the machinists in cash to avoid the cost of administration—3½ cents of the 7, cent total. The companies wanted to control the fund. Under the compromise, the fund will be administered by an independent trust, at a cost of approximately ½ cent for each 7½ cents deposited.

The stop-work meeting elected an eight man rank and file negotiating committee, which negotiated jointly with union business agents. On the rank and file committee was a Negro. He is also a member of the union's executive board. The stop-work meeting voted 232 to 66 in favor of not returning to work until demands were met.

While the stop-work meeting was in progress, one of the companies reportedly shifted a cargo ship to San Francisco for repair. But AFL Machinists, who had pledged to members of Local 1304 they would not work a struck ship, refused to work on the vessel.

Heikkila ordered deported, maps fight

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—William Heikkila, 46, resident of the U.S. since the age of 2½ months and who thought he had derivative citizenship, has been ordered to report to Immigration Service here for deportation July 27.

His attorney, Lloyd McMurray, said today he is mapping new legal steps to fight the deportation order. The main path of those steps has been charted by the U.S. Supreme Court, McMurray said.

The high court recently ruled it had "probable" jurisdiction in Heikkila's appeal against deportation on Constitutional points raised by the defense.

In February, however, the court rejected the case on procedural grounds, saying that the Constitutional questions could not be raised until Heikkila is actually in custody.

McMurray will take the case back to the Supreme Court on the same grounds it previously ruled had substantial merit. Fulfilling of the procedural process will bring the case properly before the Supreme Court, the attorney said.

Heikkila was ordered deported after a hearing in which professional government witnesses testified he belonged to organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

One of the paid witnesses, Morris Malkin, admitted to perjury under cross-examination.

Heikkila was born in Finland during a trip abroad by his parents, who were U.S. residents. His mother held derivative American citizenship as her father was naturalized.

As a third generation American, Heikkila considered the derivative citizenship passed to him.

Presently employed as a draftsman, Heikkila grew up in Minnesota. He worked in the mines, woods and on farms, becoming a union organizer in 1928.

He helped organize the farmers in the dust bowl days in North Dakota, the Mine, Mill & Smelter union, the old National Miners union, and the National Lumber Workers union. The last two groups went into CIO United Steel Workers, MM&SW and CIO International Woodworkers.

After more than four decades of American life, Heikkila was caught in the cold war hysteria and a warrant was issued for his arrest in December 1947.

"The sheer chance of my birth while my family visited abroad," he said at his hearing, "was made to order for the Immigration [illegible] . . to emphasize the extreme vulnerability of all foreign born in America."

He is a member of the Finnish lodge of the International Workers Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—A protest meeting 8 p.m. Saturday, July 25, to oppose the deportation of William Heikkila, was called today by the Northern California Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

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650

ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND OF THE BAY AREA
228 McAllister Street
San Francisco

Death House Letters

Of Ethel And Julius ROSENBERG

Dear Friend,

Like most people who were appalled with a feeling of shock and guilt at the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, I hesitated to pick up and read DEATH HOUSE LETTERS. Yet a sense of obligation, an intense interest in this couple about whom millions of words had been written, compelled me to turn to their own personal story.

Having read it, I believe I have read one of the great books of our times, a book of beauty, alive with confidence and hope.

These letters were not intended by their writers as a book at all. Rather they were written as personal, intensely intimate notes to each other. And yet, perhaps, for this reason they express as no other document could possibly express, the hope, the conviction, the love of life that sustained the Rosenbergs to the last step.

What happened to us might happen to anyone, the Rosenbergs said during their trial, and because the Rosenbergs knew and understood they were able to reach out to one another, to their children and their friends, to create a monumental message to the living. They speak of joy, of human worth, of hope for tomorrow, of their children whom their father described as our "most precious fortune."

For these reasons I urgently request that you read this book, and take it to your friends to read, a personal story that will give breadth and courage to all of us disturbed by the stress in our country today.

It is appropriate that all the proceeds of this book will go to the Children's Trust Fund for the rearing of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg.

Sincerely,

Gertrude Saxton, Acting Secretary

ORDER YOUR COPY OF *DEATH HOUSE LETTERS* TODAY!

ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND OF THE BAY AREA
228 McAllister Street, San Francisco

Enclosed is $_____ for _____ copies of DEATH HOUSE LETTERS. ($1.00 per copy)
(Include 10¢ mailing charges)

Name _____

Address _____

SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE

128 McALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA
MARKET 1-9811

September 25, 1954

Dear Friends:

November 25th will mark the third Thanksgiving that Morton Sobell will spend in Alcatraz, where he cannot even see his two young children. Alcatraz for Mr. Sobell is being used in the same way that the threat of the electric chair was used for the Rosenbergs - an attempt to wrest a "confession."

For over a year now our committee has been concentrating on building a campaign to secure justice for Morton Sobell. But while legal moves for a new trial are pending, we have put all our efforts into effecting a transfer for Mr. Sobell out of Alcatraz. That this is a must has been substantiated by Mrs. Sobell, who after each visit with her husband can see the ravages of Alcatraz upon him.

Many of the recent events such as the McCarthy-Army hearings in which the Ft. Monmouth hoax was exposed as well as the "doctored" technique used by the same Roy Cohn who prosecuted the Rosenbergs and Sobell, the firing of Dr. Oppenheimer, and the ever increasing number of scientists who are disclaiming the possibility of stealing the "atom bomb secret" - all of these things bear out the consistent warnings by the Rosenbergs and Sobell that the punishment against them would add fuel to a hysteria which would eventually engulf many other innocent persons.

With more and more people expressing interest in the case, more and more signatures on transfer petitions being obtained and letters to the Bureau of Prisons being written, the committee feels that the time has come to intensify and extend our campaign.

We therefore have made tentative plans for an all-out effort in the month of November to effect Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz. Organizations and interested individuals are being urged to attend a Conference where these plans can be discussed.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2
2 - 4 p.m.

150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

We shall have the benefit of Mrs. Helen Sobell's presence and her recent experiences in the Los Angeles area.

We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvia Steingart

Sylvia Steingart,
Executive Secretary

labor donated

The Globe and Mail

Final Edition TORONTO, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955 3 Cents Per Copy

J. V. McAree

Another Dreyfus Case?

ALCATRAZ is the fiercest, harshest place of imprisonment in the United States. It has been compared to Devil's Island, and is reserved for the confinement of the most dangerous criminals who have been convicted of the gravest crimes, and who, if ever they regained their freedom, would be as menacing to the community as so many mad dogs or ravening wolves. Among the prisoners at Alcatraz, as this is written, is a man named Morton Sobell. He is serving a thirty-year sentence for being involved in a Communist conspiracy against his country, an active member of the Communist Party, and linked with the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs, you may remember, were a man and wife convicted of stealing confidential information concerning atomic matters and passing it along to Russia. They were electrocuted, which shocked a great many people who believed them guilty but thought the punishment was cruel and barbarous, especially the execution of Mrs. Rosenberg, who might reasonably have been expected to be under the domination of her husband if she committed unlawful acts.

Friends of Sobell

Nothing can be done for the Rosenbergs now, but something possibly can be done for Sobell, against whom the evidence of guilt was much less convincing. Committees have been formed here and there and people are being urged to write to influential Americans with the idea of getting Sobell a new trial or at least reducing his sentence to bring it more in line with other sentences for similar crimes. Even Canadians are being appealed to, and a few weeks ago a young woman from New York spent a couple of hours with us presenting the Sobell case and asking us to do something about it. The only thing we can do about it is to present the facts of the case to our readers, that is to say the facts which are being marshalled for Sobell's favor.

Rosenberg's Classmate

Here then is the story. Mr. Morton Sobell was born and raised in New York, graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College, and later received a Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan. In the Second World War he turned down an important study fellowship and chose instead a job which would contribute to the war effort. In 1950 he was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company. His only admitted connection with William Rosenberg was the fact that they had been fellow classmates at City College. In June of 1950 Mr. Sobell and his family—wife and two children—went to Mexico as tourists. It was in Mexico that he heard of the arrest of his former classmate. This seemed to be the climax of various thoughts which had been passing through Sobell's head, and probably of undisclosed acts. He concluded that freedom was being destroyed in the United States, and that it might be his task for him to assist. He had studied the wisdom of remaining abroad like many other Americans were doing about the same time, under different circumstances made inquiries about a safe place to stay, and the fact that he employed this bald deception was considered damning when eventually he came to trial.

Kidnapped

But he and his wife and family came to the conclusion that their ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return to help combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away, and quitting Mexico. So the family got the necessary visas, signed required of tourists to return to the United States, and arranged for passage home. Then one night in August as they were having dinner in their apartment it was invaded by police who took them into custody. Sobell was charged with robbing a Mexican bank. They were turned over to the FBI and, as later alleged, without any authority to do so from the Mexican Government. They were taken back in the United States and put on trial. The only specific charge against Sobell was that he had had five conversations with Julius Rosenberg. What passed in the conversations was never revealed. At the trial they were not even mentioned.

Dubious Prosecutor

The prosecution, one of the directors was the notorious John Colin McCarthy, investigator alleged that Sobell was a Communist and therefore was of a disposition to betray his country. His visit to a Mexican consulate in flight to escape justice was an extraordinary feature of the case which troubled the judge and some lawyers and jurors. Sobell was not linked with any specific act of conspiracy. He was also alleged in his defense that he had been unlawfully kidnapped in Mexico. One of the witnesses against him was a fugitive named Max Elitcher, admittedly a perjurer in another case who had never been convicted probably in reward for his testimony against Sobell. From the time of his release from the prison at Alcatraz, Sobell has been under constant pressure to operate with the authorities by confessing his guilt and his determined refusal to do so, and he has stated a case of his innocence. So there is the Alcatraz story, quite away from his wife and family. Mr. Sobell is permitted to see his wife once a month. By the time he gets to other parts of his sentence he will have spent a quarter of a million dollars through telephone, telegraph and legal fees, and he is a prisoner of a million dollars. Under the circumstances from Alcatraz another Devil's Prison where all is order for him to communicate with his family and to contact those who are preparing his case to use the data that seems to be irrecoverable. Are other citizens worth mentioning in this? Sobell and the Rosenbergs took up a prosecuted in a kind of twisted form of anti-Communism. They were all convicted by juries and prosecutors who were Jews and Gentiles, probably due in order to clear themselves of the suspicion of being under cover other members of the Jewish faith. They were so much more vigorous in their violent anti-Semitism than Gentiles.

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Avenue New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

651

NEWSLETTER ON THE SOBELL CASE

Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case
P. O. Box #805
Phila. 5, Penna.

A VICTORY HAS BEEN WON! On January 7th, 1955, the Court of Quarter Sessions handed down its opinion and order that the Secretary of the Phila. Committee, Jean D. Krantz, did not come within the provisions of the Solicitations for Charity Act, the appeal from the conviction and sentence in the Magistrate's Court was sustained; the conviction was reversed and the defendant was discharged.

This is a very important victory which was made possible by your support given to the case. It is important because we can see that the rights of the people can be secured. It is important because we can WIN.

So it is with the Sobell Case. We can transfer Morton Sobell from Alcatraz. We can secure a fair trial for him. We can win justice. But to win, we must do more than we are doing now. We must give not only our moral support, but financial support as well.

What is proposed? If every recipient of this letter will send at least a $1.00 bill in the envelope enclosed, we will have 1000 - our share in the nation-wide campaign for justice and truth. But you must do it NOW, right away. We urge you not to delay - today is the day, not tomorrow.

This financial support will assure that the following steps will be taken:

1. Legal Defense - as you know, Stephen Love, Esq. is directing the legal aspects of the case. There is need of repeated visits to Morton Sobell in Alcatraz - a very costly trip everytime. But this is only part of the cost. There is the expense - very costly - of preparing briefs, etc.

2. Sobell Family - there is a wife and two children with no means of support. But this is not all. Mrs. Sobell visits her husband, but because of distance - New York City to San Francisco - the cost involved will make it impossible for her to make these once a month visits unless the means are provided.

3. Harold C. Urey Testimonial Dinner, February 12th in Chicago - a very important affair, not only for the distinguished person he is, for his scientific accomplishments, for his contributions to the formulation of policy on public issues, but particularly for his concern in the Morton Sobell Case. Distinguished men are joining to pay tribute - the scientist Dr. Percy Julian, Carey McWilliams, editor of the Nation, Stephen Love, and others.

The many details are under control but one - a big one - FUNDS. It is the goal of the national organization to set up a $15,000 fund so that the work can be done without further delay. We in Philadelphia want to be a part of this. First in presenting our share, and second, in presenting our share in person.

4. Public Relations - on the 13th of February in Chicago there will be a national conference. Representatives are coming from all over the country - New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Los Angeles - but we have not yet been able to say that Philadelphia will be there. You will see that representation from our city is important. At that time we will go over the problems we face, and join in planning the best kind of campaign in behalf of Morton Sobell.

In view of the above, the appeal is not too much to ask, is it? For each of us, it can be done without real hardship, and the overall picture, when this particular job is completed will mean the guarantee that Morton Sobell is not alone.

Rev. Uriah Z. Rosenberg

Justice for Morton Sobell

Dear Friend:

June 19, 1953 ... was the night when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, still [illegible] in their innocence, went to their death in Sing-Sing. This happened in spite of worldwide protests from every walk of life.

It is now one year since their death. It is nearly two years that Morton Sobell is serving a living death sentence of 30 years in Alcatraz. It is [illegible] any more [illegible].

On the contrary, the case has been used to fan the fires of public hysteria and [illegible] McCarthyism. It is this that Fort Monmouth investigation. It has been used to [illegible] a "loyalty" hysteria to a point where J. Robert Oppenheimer, the man who built the [illegible] the Rosenbergs were supposed to have stolen, is branded as a "security risk."

Brick by brick, a pyramid of injustice has been built up. [illegible] McCarthy and McCarthyism, one of which the Rosenbergs died and [illegible] are now being put on the defensive. As the American people see [illegible] world, [illegible] of McCarthy's chief counsel Roy Cohn, they are [illegible] to see the truth from the lies. His role as one of the chief prosecutors in the Rosenberg trial, raises new questions on the conduct of the trial.

New truths have come to light. The Columbia Law Review [illegible] that the Rosenbergs did not get full measure of justice. [illegible] this case, and say nothing in Morton Sobell's claim for a new trial. He should have been tried separately. In recent months, [illegible] that there never was such a thing as a "secret" to the atomic bomb.

Were the Rosenbergs innocent? Is Morton Sobell innocent? If they were, then they were, and is responsible for this miscarriage of justice. The police [illegible] must be uncovered through a valid investigation and a new trial [illegible] characterized the original trial.

You have a right to know the full truth. For the truth and for the [illegible]

Attend the Rosenberg Memorial Meeting

Saturday, June 20th - 8:00 p.m.

Arrigo Hall, 204 N. 12th Street

For more details, see the enclosed material.

Sincerely yours,

Jean M. Fraser
Exec. Secretary

Make checks or money orders to
Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case
P.O. Box 780
Philadelphia, Penna.

PHIL. COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
P. O. Box 1805 Philadelphia 5, Penna. Telephone -
ST 7-3946

Dear Friend:

More than sixty days have passed since the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But the case continues to be a part of the minds and conscience of many Americans. This is evident by the comments of prominent people - see the enclosed brochure. This was evident at the Eastern Seaboard Conference held on August 15th and 16th by the attendance of over two hundred delegates. The delegation from Phila. was quite a sizable one. There was much participation and discussion. There was grave concern and desire to go forward.

Now plans are being made for the National Conference which is to be held on September 26th & 27th in Chicago. We are looking forward to a sizable delegation from Phila. who will contribute to the discussion and final thinking as to the future course of the work. Within the next ten days, we will send you the final resolution, prospectus and call for the Nat'l. Conference. We hope you will give this material your most serious attention.

But as you can see there are a number of tasks which must begin immediately. We feel that we can count on you more as we have in the past to carry out the immediate needs.

1. Dedication Journal - The Nat'l. Committee has asked us to take a full page advertisement. The ad will cost $250. We are asking you to assist in this project. This is not an ordinary publication, but is being prepared for national distribution and will be tremendously beautiful and moving. It will illustrate much of the breadth and intensity of the Rosenberg struggle.

2. The Rardell's Island Rally on Wednesday, September 19th, at 5:30 p. m., while not being a major project for us in Phila. due to the other commitments facing us at this time, is for your information if you care to attend same. Call us if you need further information.

3. Enclosed herein, you will find a brochure advertising Mr. Reuben's new book. It is self explanatory. You know the important role Mr. Reuben played in exposing the frame-up of the Rosenberg Case. He is doing the same now of concerning the atom bomb myth in his new book. We urge you to order his book. Send your order direct to him - the address given on the brochure.

4. During the week of the 14th, we are planning a meeting for the Committee and friends to discuss ways and means of proceeding with the work, plans for the Nat'l. Conference, etc. You will be advised as to time and place in plenty of time.

5. We must again remind you of the Death House Letter. The sale of the book not only serves to take care of the economic needs of the Rosenberg children but helps in great measure in making contact with the people. We urge you to continue for your orders now. We must get the book to many more people than heretofore.

We feel that the major work confronting all those who are actively concerned in the Rosenberg case is that of educating all men and women of good will who appealed for clemency, in the campaign for justice to Morton Sobell. Therefore, let us go forward - begin the work now for the Conference - for the work which our own Committee faces.

Sincerely yours,

Jean D. Fraunfelter
Exec. Secretary

CLEMENCY PETITION

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We believe that no one should ever be put to death on the word of those who violate the Commandment "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness".

New documents have revealed that Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of the prosecution's chief witness in the Rosenberg Case, has called her husband unworthy of belief; and that David Greenglass himself has admitted lying to the government, to the court, and to his family.

Even if we were to set this new evidence aside, we find ourselves in agreement with the April 16, 1953 statement of the Vatican newspaper that "the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration", and believe, with Pope Pius XII and over 3000 American protestant ministers that clemency should be granted the Rosenbergs.

We, therefore, appeal to you, Mr. President, in the name of fairness and mercy, to spare the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Name	Address
666	

Amicus Brief

IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

We believe that the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage which resulted in death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30 year sentence for Sobell, [illegible] legal guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has called the Prosecutor's conduct "reprehensible." Judge Jerome N. Frank stated, "There are substantial questions of law I would certainly not want to preclude their appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

The [illegible] on December 2, 1952, that an important [illegible] committed perjury under oath. Scientists all over the world [illegible] the scientific value of the alleged espionage [illegible].

We believe that transient political and social passion have no place in our courts, and [illegible] the rights of all Americans.

We therefore authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court of the United States, petitioning that the verdict be set aside, and that a new trial be ordered based on Constitutional guarantees of impartiality and fairness in accordance with the best traditions of American justice.

Name	Address	City	State

Please return to:
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. BRyant 9-9694

Signers of an Amicus Brief act as friends of the Court, petitioning because they believe an important principle is at stake.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Friend:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

P.S. [illegible]

[illegible]

To: James V. Bennett
Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C.

Law and custom have established Alcatraz as a prison for criminals who, by the number and violence of their crimes, their attempts at escape, by attacks on prison guards, must be kept in extreme isolation.

Morton Sobell, a scientist charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to thirty years, has been in Alcatraz since Thanksgiving Day 1952.

Mr. Sobell does not fit into any of the categories of prisoners kept at Alcatraz. He has never been charged with any previous crime.

We believe that imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz is an unusual and unprecedented punishment.

We therefore respectfully petition that Morton Sobell be transferred to a regular federal institution.

Name	Address	City

- issued as a public service by -
The National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell
In The Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. 18 - LO 4-9585

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE
P. O. Box #805 Philadelphia 5, Penna.
ST 7-3946

October 14, 1953.

Dear Friend:

Not even death can still the truth or hush the cry for justice.

In the pages of "Never Losing Faith" you will read a brilliant and passionate essay by John Wexley, whose play "The Last Mile" is taught in many of our schools as a model of American drama. On other pages, Jack Richards, pen-name of a well-known correspondent for many commercial newspapers, takes you through the last hours of the Rosenbergs' lives, as lived through on June 19 by ten thousand men and women near New York's famed Union Square.

And you will find, too, the words of some of the eminent great of the world, who pleaded for the lives of the Rosenbergs.

And finally, you will find hitherto unpublished letters by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg themselves.

This journal was published, not simply to memorialize those who died, but to continue to make the truth known and to work for justice for Morton Sobell.

The journal, therefore, is one more step in the many we are taking in the interests of truth and justice. The evidence in the Sobell case is now in our hands. New literature is being read. New legal steps are to be taken, namely the motion for a new trial before the Circuit Court of Appeals on October 5th. The National Conference, which had the support of many of the most prominent figures in the clemency campaign, and which was held in Chicago on October 10 and 11th.

The wheels of justice will be made to turn!

The journal is enclosed, and we ask you to send $1.00 for the same. Please use the self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience. You may want to give copies of the journal to friends and associates. We will make as many available to you as you wish.

Sincerely yours,

Jean D. Frantis
Exec. Secretary

Enclosed please find $_____ for the journal. I am ordering _____ journals at $1.00 each.

Name (please PRINT) _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone# _____ State _____

SHALL IT BE LIFE OR DEATH?

The President's decision against granting clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be followed in a few days by the setting of a new date of execution by Judge Kaufman.

This means that the Rosenbergs are only a few weeks from the electric chair, four at the very most, and probably less.

Only an immediate, overnight campaign to reach a peak within six or seven days from receipt of this letter can possibly save the lives of these two young parents.

THIS CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO URGE HIM THAT HE RECONSIDER HIS ACTION -- WHICH HE IS LEGALLY FREE TO DO AT ANY TIME.

What we have suggested for action in our letter still holds. We declare that patriotism and mercy motivates the nationwide appeal for Clemency. Clemency, alone upholds our country's tradition of justice and mercy.

The President's decision, if unchanged, will seriously damage the good will which our government seeks to gain in its relations with the rest of the world. It will permit the execution of two Americans for allegedly aiding a nation that played a major role in destroying our common enemy during World War II. It will put to death two Americans whose guilt eminent lawyers and jurists have raised grave doubts.

The President must immediately be told by the people of our country that his death decree is in disregard of their expressed wishes. We declare that the life or death for the Rosenbergs is now in the hands of the American people.

There are many levels on which we must work. We must find the means of expression for those who will picket, for those who will only write a letter, and for those who will pray.

One of the major actions is a round-the-clock Vigil at the White House, beginning Saturday afternoon, February 14th. Once started, it must be kept going to the very last moment. What will you do to guarantee this Vigil?

This is a desperate moment - but what we do now, how we utilize every minute, how many people we reach will mean the difference between life and death. It is up to us, now more than ever before.

Issued by the Phila. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 205 Hardt Bldg., Phila. 22, Penna. ST 7-3946.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

P. O. Box #805
Philadelphia 5, Penna.

February 11, 1953.

Dear Friend:

Our Committee's advertisement in the Bulletin of Friday, January 30th brought to the attention of hundred of thousands of Philadelphians for the first tim, the grave doubts surrounding the Rosenbergs' death sentence. A small group of self appointed professional super-patriots unable to accept the traditional American position that the people are entitled to know all the facts about an issue sought to reflect on the Committee and its cause.

Charging us with failure to register under the State Solicitation Act, these men attempted to offset the effect of the ad, and the growing movement for Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Insofar as the alleged violation is concerned, our attorney has investigated the law and believes there is a question as to whether we come under the jurisdiction of this Act. However, in order not to be diverted by litigation on side issues, our Attorney informed the Magistrate at Wednesday's hearing that we were willing to pay the $100. fine called for in the Act, if the Magistrate believed a violation existed.

But this small band of enraged, self-appointed super patriots, however, by deliberate distortion including false statement that we had attempted to register, but had been turned down, succeeded in having the case held for court. It is obvious that they were not interested in what was happening to the funds of the Committee as they were in harrassing and intimidating the supporters of the Clemency Appeal for the Rosenbergs.

We will not be deterred in our efforts in behalf of the Rosenbergs and the good name of our country. We will continue to prevent another Saccco-Vanzetti case, and the consequent disgrace to justice in our land. We are convinced the people of Philadelphia and its vicinity will vindicate our Committee by joining their voices in the growing demand for Clemency.

(more)

The great need of the moment for us is to publicize ever more intensively the facts in the Rosenberg Case. The good people of our city, once aware of the many unanswered questions in the case, will not allow them to die. We can stand the truth -- those who hate American democracy cannot.

We are writing to you as one of a selected group of people who is interested in securing justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to contribute to this noble work as much as you can and, as quickly as you can. We must not fail -- for the sake of our country, for ourselves and for the Rosenbergs.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Juliette E. Casey
Chairman

Jean D. Frantjis
Exec. Secretary.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE!

We have reason to believe that President Eisenhower will have the Rosenberg Clemency Appeal on his desk by this Friday, February 13th. We want to urge several steps:

1. On receipt of this letter, a maximum amount of letters and wires to both President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell. It is possible, that hundreds of thousands of communications reach the White House and the Dept. of Justice within the next ten days, and a great majority of them within the next five days.

2. Immediate contact with every Senator and Congressman and other political figures who may be moved to express a pro-clemency sentiment to the President and the Attorney General

3. Mass distribution of clemency material in every area, before shops and factory gates, etc.

5. Please be prepared to give manpower to the White House Vigil which may be resumed within the next ten days. Notice of such resumption will be made promptly.

We know you will do everything in your power to carry throu these tasks, as you have done in the past. What has been done has stayed the execution - we can bring it to a successful conclusion with intensified activity, now.

December 23, 1952

Re: U.S.A. v. JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

Dear Fellow Lawyer:

In the week of January 12, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are scheduled to die in the electric chair. On November 17, 1952, when the Supreme Court denied a rehearing of its order of October 13, 1952, denying certiorari, Mr. Justice Black dissenting, (_____U.S._____, 97 L. Ed. (advance, p. 41)), Mr. Justice Frankfurter said:

> "Petitioners are under death sentence and it is not unreasonable to feel that before life is taken review should be open in the highest court of thesociety which has condemned them." (_____ U.S._____, 97 L. Ed. (advance, p. 122)).

Although Supreme Court review has been denied, society has provided one last remedy for the Rosenbergs, i.e., executive clemency. In the interest of the good administration of American justice, we ask you to join us in requesting that the President commute the sentences to life imprisonment.

The following circumstances surrounded the trial and imposition of the death sentence.

(1) The trial and the sentencing took place in an atmosphere of unprecedented animosity against these defendants, directly resulting from pre-trial publicity fed to the press by the Department of Justice. (See reversal of a conviction upon this ground in *Delaney* v. *U.S.* (C.A. 1—Oct. 10, 1952) 199 F. (2d) 107).) Among other ways, this prejudice was carried to the jury in the form of repeated irrelevant references to defendants' alleged Communist Party membership. When defendants urged this point on appeal, the Court of Appeals answered (195 Fed. (2) 583, at page 596) with a rather surprising statement, to wit: "It may be that such warnings (admonitions to the jury that communist membership has nothing to do with guilt or innocence) are no more than an empty ritual without any practical effect on the juror. (citing cases) If so, this danger is one of the risks therein in a trial by a jury; and *the defendant made no effort to procure a trial by a judge alone*, under Criminal Rule 23(a)." (Italics supplied.)

(2) Although Judge Jerome Frank, of the 2nd Circuit, in affirming the conviction, said that without the testimony of David Greenglass, "the conviction could not stand" (195 F. 2d. 583, 592) the testimony of this witness is open to question in at least the following two respects:

(a) Though he admitted he knew no mathematics or physics, he testified that he alone prepared the atomic-bomb "cross-section diagram" introduced in evidence and that it was a reproduction of the "sketch" he alone had prepared and handed to the defendants seven years before. It has since been charged in a defense offer of proof that he received coaching in the preparation of the "diagram" (which has been described by Life magazine as "illogical, if not downright unworkable");

(b) Though he testified that he had confessed espionage upon his arrest (it was he who later implicated his sister and her husband, the Rosenbergs), the government has subsequently admitted that his confession occurred only after prolonged negotiations with him had taken place. It is noteworthy that, though self-confessed, he was subsequently sentenced to a comparatively mild 15 years imprisonment on recommendation of the prosecution.

(3) Though it is well known, and many eminent scientists have stated, that there is no "secret" of the atomic bomb, the trial proceeded on the theory that, as stated by the prosecution, the Rosenbergs stole "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation." In this connection, one might recall the statement of Dr. H. C. Urey, internationally-known A-bomb physicist, that "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 80 to 90 volumes of close print."

(4) Though there was *no evidence whatever* introduced of any causal connection between the alleged acts of the defendants and the Korean War, the court stated, as a reason for passing sentence of death, that the defendants had by their acts . . . caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea . . . (Footnote 28, 195 Fed. (2) 583 at pages 604 and 605). This would seem to be a clear case of erroneous reliance on unsubstantiated assertions concerning matters not subject to judicial determination in a particular case. That such a consideration would have a highly prejudicial effect on the defendants' sentence can hardly be questioned.

We are thus compelled at least to conclude, as has Dorothy Thompson, that . . . it is unlikely that had they (the Rosenbergs) been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence." Never in the history of our country has a civil court in peace or war time decreed a death sentence for espionage. Even for treason only two death sentences have been imposed and they were not carried out. To do so here, even assuming the justice of the conviction for espionage (for a then wartime ally) would, we believe, only hurt the name of the United States.

Though perhaps for widely diverse reasons, millions of people here and throughout the world have expressed their opposition to this sentence or have urged a reduction therein. They include even Chairman-designate Velde of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives. Believing that, as lawyers, we have a paramount duty to speak out on such occasions, we ask you to join with us, whether for reasons of doubt as to guilt or as to fairness of the trial or the sentence or general opposition to capital punishment or for still other reasons, in communicating to the President of the U. S. your request that the lives of the Rosenbergs be not taken. We would appreciate your sending a copy of your communication to any one of the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Kenny
250 N. Hope Street
Los Angeles

Chaim Shapiro
403 W. 8th Street, Suite 1214
Los Angeles

Wm. B. Esterman
6425 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 311
Los Angeles

The Gazette and Daily
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Saturday, January 3, 1953

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Treason is the most serious crime which can be committed against a state. The maximum penalty is death. Charges of treason, however, are a favorite device of tyrants, despots, would-be dictators and morally unscrupulous politicians to stop criticism, eliminate opposition or advance their lust for power and personal aggrandizement.

Our forefathers who knew a good bit about such things—having been charged with treason and threatened with hanging by a tyrant for petty offense—deliberately wrote into the Constitution of the United States provisions relating to treason surrounding the accused with protection against easy conviction.

"Treason," says the Constitution, "against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

It would seem to one that so far as crimes related to treason are concerned, in which the death penalty can be imposed, it would only be right and proper, or even more so, that the accused should have the same protection as is accorded those charged with treason. For after all those hung for something less than treason are just as dead as those hung for the greater crime of treason itself.

What even we Americans are now doing, however, is to try persons who can not be convicted of treason, for something we call espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage, find them guilty, and sentence them to be hung. Which is the most we could possibly do to them if

And we do this without surrounding those accused of such lesser crimes with the protections they would have if charged with the greater crime of treason.

It does not make sense on any other theory than that it is an ingenious way to get around the Constitution and open the way for possible future tyrants to hang persons without having to do away with the Constitution.

It has already become so bad that an accused might well be in less jeopardy of his life if charged with major treason itself, rather than with some minor treason under some other name.

That is just what is so morally wrong about the Rosenberg case. The Rosenbergs could not have been convicted for treason. That is conceded. So they are charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, found guilty and given the death sentence.

It is not the conviction of the Rosenbergs that is at fault. It is the death penalty for a far less serious crime than treason for which under the Constitution they could not be convicted, the imposition of a sentence that was just as severe as though they had actually been found guilty of treason itself.

It is a sorry state of affairs when such things can happen in United States, fraught with dire danger to our future welfare. It is our honor that is at stake in this Rosenberg case and we are not acquitting ourselves well when we permit fear and hysteria to induce us to use such bad judgment as to kill persons for something less than treason whom our Constitution prevents us from killing for treason itself.

The New York Times
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1953

1,500 CLERGY BACK ROSENBERGS' PLEA

Sign Letter to President Asking Clemency—Redo in Paris Protest at Embassy

Fifteen hundred Christian clergymen have signed an open letter to President Truman requesting executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies.

Their execution has been postponed pending the President's action on an appeal filed last Saturday by the Rosenbergs, who were originally scheduled to be put to death in Sing Sing tonight.

The names of the clergymen who signed the open letter to Mr. Truman were made public yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church and a former president of the Manhattan division of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Among the sponsors of the letter were the Rev. Dr. James Luther Adams of the Meadeville Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School; the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, executive vice president of the Cobden Rule Foundation; the Rev. Dr. Robert Hastings Nichols, professor emeritus of the Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School, Chicago University.

Deny Partisanship

"We are not partisans," the letter reads. "Our plea does not hang on the decision of the Rosenbergs' guilt or innocence, nor the degree of their wrongdoing. We ask you in the spirit of the love which casts out fear to mitigate a punishment of such terrible finality, and which, for the offense, is unique in our history."

This was the letter that the Rev. Dr. John Heuss, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, refused to sign. On Monday, he announced that he had written Dr. Adams that he considered "the crime which the Rosenbergs were convicted for one of the worst in the annals of mankind."

Pleas on behalf of the Rosenbergs have recently been sent to the White House by a group of close relatives of the convicted couple.

"Time is very short," one of the letters said. "Please give these two young parents of two small children a chance to live so that some day they will be able to prove their innocence. From the time they were first arrested, with no knowledge of the charges, they said they were innocent, and maintain their innocence to this day."

AN APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY FOR ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Central Methodist Church

The Birthplace of Protestantism in Michigan — First Service 1810
Incorporated 1822
WOODWARD AVENUE AT GRAND CIRCUS PARK - DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

Ministers

HENRY HITT CRANE — E. SHURLEY JOHNSON
JOHN SAFRAN — MILTON J. HUBER, JR.
STEWART MEACHAM, DELHI, INDIA

SUNDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-TWO

OPEN LETTER

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

I most urgently appeal to you to commute the Rosenberg's death decree to imprisonment.

Some of the reasons for this importunate plea are as follows:

(1) I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment on any count, as it is a deliberate violation of God's commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Unless we subscribe to the diabolic Machiavellian principle that a State is justified in doing things which in one person would be sinful, the death sentence is morally wrong.

(2) To allow these persons to be electrocuted on a count for which no others have ever been so punished in these United States is to set a most vicious precedent which will plague and pester us as a people for years to come. It implies an altogether unworthy capitulation to the hysterical temper of the times and reveals a recreant willingness to resort to "scape-goat" devices to appease the homicidal urges of crowd compulsion.

(3) It is not now so much a question of guilt or innocence. It is a question, especially for those who may think the Rosenbergs guilty, of resorting to such an irrevocably extreme punishment for a crime admittedly not more serious than others that have received a much lighter penalty. England gave the atomic scientist Dr. Mays two to three years; Fuchs, a more serious case, got less than a score. So did Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose who openly aided the enemy in wartime. The inevitable result will be that the Rosenbergs will become martyrs whose death will serve to discredit our Country's cherished reputation for freedom and justice to such a degree that the very mention of their names will become a perpetual rebuke. Thus will we furnish a critical world with propaganda material that will far outweigh any so-called "good" we may assume we are accomplishing.

May God give you the wisdom and strength to make the courageous decision to commute the death sentence to imprisonment, that there may later be opportunity to determine finally the question of guilt — and that justice and mercy may not fail.

Sincerely yours,
Henry Hitt Crane

NEWS ADDRESS
ROSENBERG L.A. COMMITTEE
[illegible] SOUTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA
MAdison [illegible] ROOM [illegible]

REPRINTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-9694

Exhibit 2

RABBIS OF JERUSALEM CALL FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

TEXT OF SIGNED PETITION SENT BY RABBIS OF STATE OF ISRAEL TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

MR. PRESIDENT

WE THE UNDERSIGNED RABBIS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF THE HOLY LAND TAKE THE LIBERTY OF ADDRESSING YOUR EXCELLENCY PLEADING WITH YOU TO EXERT THE POWER OF CLEMENCY GIVEN YOU IN THE TRAGIC CASE OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG STOP WE DARE NOT ENTER INTO THE DETAILS OF TH TRIAL WHICH ENDED IN A JUDGMENT OF GUILT AND DEATH-SENTENCE THOUGH IT IS DIFFICULT FOR US TO IMAGINE THAT JEWS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD PARTICULARLY IN A LAND AS RICH IN MERIT AS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WOULD ACT AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THEIR COUNTRY STOP AT LEAST WE KNOW OF NO SUCH HAPPENING IN THE LONG HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE STOP

ALSO WE KNOW OF NO PRECEDENT IN WHICH ANY PERSON WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY ON A SIMILAR ACCUSATION IN PEACE-TIME STOP WHATEVER THE PARTICULARS WE APPEAL TO YOU MR PRESIDENT IN THE NAME OF GOD AND THE QUALITY OF MERCY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE COUPLE WHO ARE PARENTS OF TWO LITTLE CHILDREN STOP

EVEN IF WE ASSUME THAT THEY HAD SINNED AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES THEY SHALL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO DO SO IF KEPT UNDER SURVELLANCE BUT SOME DAY THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE STOP IN SUCH CASE YOUR CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CLEAN NO INNOCENT LIFE SHALL HAVE BEEN TAKEN GUILTLESSLY STOP

LET YOUR EXCELLENCY CALL TO MIND THE MILLIONS OF GUILTLESS JEWS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE CLEMENCY THAT WAS EXTENDED TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE MURDEROUS AND CRUEL ACTS OF MONSTROSITY STOP WE HONESTLY BELIEVE THAT AN ACT OF CLEMENCY IN THIS CASE IS EXCEEDINGLY VITAL AND YOUR NAME AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF AN HONORABLE PORTION OF MANKIND YOUR DEEP RELIGIOUS FEELING AND YOUR AWARENESS OF THE SPIRIT OF GOOD WITHIN YOU LEADS US TO LAY BEFORE YOU THIS OUR HUMBLE PETITION IN FULL HOPE THAT YOU WILL GRANT IT STOP

GOD ALONE KNOWS THE WHOLE TRUTH STOP MAY THIS YOUR CLEMENCY BE A FITTING CROWN TO YOUR GREAT CAREER STOP

SIGNED

GERSHON LAPIDOTH RUBEN MENGIS ELIJA MORDECAI WALKOVSKY
JACOB KLIMAS ISSER ZALMAN MELZER ZALMAN SOROTZKIN YEHIEL
YEHIEL SHIADER EPHRAIM BLUM ISRAEL WALZ SHLOMO ZALMAN ZEVIN
DAVID SPARBER JOSEPH ADLER AKIBA SOFFER RABBI WEIDENFELD
ABRAHAM KARELITZ JEHOSHUA WEINRECH ISRAEL WELZ HAIM YOEL DUD
JACOB TAVITZKY MICHAL TIKUTZINSKY

Mail this letter

President Truman
White House
Washington D. C.

I add my name to this message respectfully requesting clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Name _____

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Avenue of the Americas New York 18, N. Y. BRyant 9-9604

exhibit 3

REMEMBER THE ROSENBERGS.
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

Dear Friend:

Do you remember the night of June 19, 1953? It was the night when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, still maintaining their innocence, went to their death in Sing-Sing -- Ethel with a kiss on a matron's cheek. If you were one of the millions who appealed for clemency for the Rosenbergs, if you were one of the millions who cried out at the savage sentence imposed upon them -- will you take a moment to read this letter?

This June 19 marks one year of death for the Rosenbergs. It marks one more year spent in Alcatraz by their co-defendant Morton Sobell. And it marks a year of continuous activity by the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee to vindicate the Rosenbergs' name -- to win a new trial for Sobell -- and to bring the truth in the case to the American people.

Today, as June 19 approaches, McCarthy and McCarthyism, out of which the Rosenberg-Sobell case was born, are for the first time being put on the defensive. As the American people get a glimpse into the sordid activities of McCarthy's chief counsel Roy Cohn, they can be persuaded to look into the Rosenberg-Sobell case in which Cohn was one of the chief prosecutors.

Within the next few months we plan to issue a film on the case, to conduct a campaign to win Sobell's removal from Alcatraz until a new trial is granted him, to support new legal steps, to schedule new ads, books, pamphlets, leaflets -- to use every conceivable means to reach the hearts and minds of the American people.

The paper upon which these truths will appear, the raw film that will be transformed into drama, the research upon which our legal moves are based must be paid for -- by the funds you make available.

If June 19 and the Rosenbergs still burn in your heart like a wound. . . if you still remember Ethel's dying kiss. . . please give as much as you can so that their unconquerable truth may go marching on.

Checks may be made out to Sarah Lichtenberg.

Sincerely,

Joseph Brainin David Alman
For The Committee

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case
Joseph Brainin
Daniel G. Marshall
Co-Chairmen

1050 6th Ave.
New York 18, N.Y.
LOngacre 4-9585

GIVE US YOUR HAND!

. . . you stood with your hand upon your heart
as you faced the flag and said the words
that were to give you life direction:
WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

Now
you stand at the bars of your cell
with your hands cupped wide at your mouth
and shout to the world at the top of your lungs:

IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US
WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP?

If you ever breathed too deeply
the air of brotherhood

clasped black and white hands
in your neighborhood

or gave a dime
for democratic Spain

or signed your name
to nominate your choice
a voice for peace

WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP
IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US? . . .

—Reprinted from Masses and Main Stream

OUR VOICES MUST BE HEARD TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

WRITE — WIRE — PHONE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

MORANDA SMITH CLUB
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
6914 South Broadway
Phone ADams 8089

Eastside Journal
2835 Broadway
Los Angeles
1/7/53
P.P.

Exhibit 13

December 19, 1952

Dear Neighbor:

On January 12, 1953, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two young children, are scheduled to go to their death in the electric chair. As Jews we MUST have a deep concern for this young mother and father. Never before in the history of our country during peace time has the death sentence been meted out by a civil court for the charge of espionage.

We know that Ilse Koch, "The Beast of Belsen" who admitted her guilt, was given amnesty. "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo Rose" found guilty of treason in World War II got ten years in jail. Yet the Rosenbergs who maintain their innocence, are condemned to die on the basis of vague and questionable evidence. The destruction of the Rosenberg family; the deprivation the children have already suffered and the consequent loss of love and security of their parents raises several questions.

As American Jews, is it not our responsibility to help uphold and strengthen our Bill of Rights and to see that it is not a distorted and meaningless document. In the words of the Jewish Daily Forward, "Every Jewish home will be shattered by this tragedy." If we permit this sentence of death to be fulfilled, we are inflicting on our children and the generations to come the abrogation of their freedom as defined by the Bill of Rights.

As parents we have a two fold responsibility. Not only must we provide our children with physical security, but we must give them the emotional security of growing up in a land where freedom and justice as guaranteed in our Bill of Rights, are not obliterated and destroyed slowly and insidiously.

You can do something about this now - before January 12th. Protests, wires, resolutions have poured in from all parts of the world. People of all faiths, Jew, non-Jew, Negro and white, have taken a stand on the Rosenberg case. President Truman has been urged to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Read the enclosed material - then -

**Write or wire to Pres. Truman, White House, Washington, D.C. requesting clemency. Urge your friends to do likewise.
**Raise this with your Rabbi. Urge your temple and Jewish organization to send a wire or letter.
**Money to carry on this work is urgently needed.
**If you want to work with this committee, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTHWEST COMM. TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS
Sophie Davidson, Chairman
515 West 41 Pl.,
Los Angeles, 37, Cal.
Tele. ADams 3-7686

Los Angeles Committee To Secure Justice For The Rosenbergs

Sophie Davidson
Chairman

P

406 South Main St
Room 604
Los Angeles 13
Michigan 0946

Dear friend:

As we write this Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have just fourteen days to live.

If this sounds melodramatic it is not of our desire to be so. The cold fact is that anything you can do to save the lives of these two persons, must be done now.

To delay even hours will be too late.

Please read the enclosed material prayerfully. You will find no arguments on the case itself. We are asking all persons only one question: "Do you think the Rosenbergs deserve to die?"

Over a million persons have already publicly said "No!" to this question and have asked President Truman to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

Will you join this growing appeal by doing the following.

1 - Write or wire the President to grant executive clemency to the Rosenbergs.
2 - Send us a contribution immediately so we can send our personal petitioners to the National Clemency Gathering January 4-5th.

So you may ask your friends to help we are enclosing a coupon book for ten $1 minimum contributions.

We realize you may have already helped, and that you are in the midst of a holiday season. We can only hope that somehow you will be able to include in your gift-giving the gift of life to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Sincerely yours

Sophie Davidson, Chairman

TOP SCIENTISTS, RABBIS ASK CLEMENCY

Joining the more than a million persons who have appealed to President Truman for clemency for the Rosenbergs are:

HAROLD C. UREY - Atomic Scientist: "Dear Judge Kaufman: I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment.....I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given. .....they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt....I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence."

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER: "....I believe that the death sentence which has been imposed is unprecedented in the legal annals of our country as a punishment for espionage in peace-time. I believe that our country is strong and great-hearted enough to be merciful. Should, therefore, an appeal be made to the Court or the President of the United States for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea."

Joining with Professor Urey and Rabbi Silver are: Prof. Phillip Morrison, Scientist - Dr. Bernard Loomer, Divinty School, Univ. of Chicago - Dr. Rudolph Carnap, Inst. for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. Prof. Anatol Rapoport, Univ of Chicago. Also, Peter Blume, Artist, Conn. Millen Brand, writer, N.Y., Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia, Rev. John Paul Jones, N.Y. Stephen Love, Prof. of Law, Northwestern University, Rabbi Uri Miller, Baltimore, Prof. Charles E. Raven, Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In Los Angeles - Twenty-one persons have flown to Washington to personally appeal to the President. They include Rev. Glen Randolph, Reuben Borough, William Esterman, Dr. Sanford Goldner, John Wexley, Guy Endore.

Also forty Los Angeles Citizens have signed a public appeal for clemency to be published as a paid ad in the Daily News Friday. They include Edwin P. Ryland, Dr. Murray Abowitz, Daniel G. and Dorothy N. Marshall, Rev. Howard G. Matson, Chaim Shapiro, Attorney, Rev. Hugh Weston, Dr. Harold Koppelman, Rev. Ernest Goldecott.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT!

ADD YOUR NAME TO THE CLEMENCY APPEAL NOW!

WIRE (Don't write / Its toolate) PHONE: (President Truman / White House, Washington DC)

To Sin By Silence
When We Should Protest
Makes Cowards of Men - Abraham Lincoln.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED. Send to L A Rosenberg Com-406 S. Main St-Room 604

Exhibit 1

PRESS RELEASE

January 10, 1953
10 A m

Issued upon the return of twenty Los Angeles citizens comprising the group of clemency petitioners who flew to Washington, D.C. January 3rd, 1953 to appeal in person to President Truman to grant executive clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"The trip to Washington left us all with one indelible impression; the people of the United States are oppcsed to the carrying out of this death sentence for the charge laid against the Rosenbergs - conspiracy to commit espionage.

"Opinions about the merits of the trial, the degree of guilt or innocence, varied widely, but it was rarely - so rare in fact as to be an oddity - that we found anyone who failed to condemn the sentence as harsh and out of proportion to the crime charged.

"We say this after having travelled 6,000 miles, during which we spoke to many persons, including members of Congress, the House and Senate, the State Department, the Department of Justice, a white House spokesman, and thousands in the streets.

"We say this after having met with 4,000 clemency petitioners from throughout the nation gathered in Washington, January 3rd - 6th after having marched 2,000 strong in the 24 hour a day clemency vigil at the White House, after having spoken to policemen in charge of the vigil, to bus drivers, air-line employees, clerks, waitresses, business men, hotel employees - everybody we met anywhere.

"We repeat - the American people do not want the Rosenbergs executed. We found everywhere the feeling that our country would do itself irreparable harm by carrying out this vindictive sentence and thereby repudiate the world-wide appeal for mercy.

"We found too that the American people have acquired something hereto not native to the United States - we found fear. In a country

Exhibit 22

where the habit of speaking your mind openly was as native as ham and eggs, we found a paralysing fear of government retaliation if they dared to speak for clemency. Congressmen who told us they favored clemency in the same breath said they would speak out publicly if others did; the 'others' passed it on the 'others' and so on.

"One of the most positive aspects of our National Clemency Gathering was to offset this fear by showing there were thousands of 'others' who had courage enough to publicly state their views and display them on the White House vigil line.

"We found, also that as the result of angled news stories, almost everyone believed the effort to obtain clemency was limited to 'communists' 'dupes' and 'fellow travellers'. Wherever we went, including the Congress of the United States, we evoked surprise and inspired respect as those we visited were informed of the character of the persons appealing for clemency.

"We found, because the news reports killed such items, that few persons, knew that top atomic scientists like Prof. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Harlow Shapley, Philip Morrison, had stated they thought the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of Greenglass, the government witness without whom, according to the New York Appeals Court '...there is no case against the Rosenbergs.'

"For the same reason no one had known Chief Justice Swan of the Appeals Court had said on December 31st:-

> 'We may assume that in this case (speaking of unfavorable pre-trial and during trial publicity) a cautionary instruction (to the jury from the Judge) would not suffice, and that if the defendants had moved for a new trial it should have been granted. But they did not so move.'

"This admission from the Appeals Court means that the only reason the Rosenbergs were not given a new trial was because at this point, the defense had failed to ask for a new trial. Is yesterdays 'wrong' todays 'right' at the cost of the Rosenbergs lives?

"Nor does anyone know, because the item is killed by the news outlets, that Prof. Stephen Love, (prominent Catholic layman and Chairman of Committee on Character and Fitness, Illinois Supreme Court) speaking to 250 persons at Harvard Law School accused Judge Kaufman of '..Injecting himself, without any necessity, in the (trial) proceedings, in over one hundred instances, and even helped out a government witness and made small of a defense witness. Judge Kaufman was not clarifying things. He was putting things in witnesses mouths. I now say this and would say this to his (Judge Kaufman's face.'

"We challenge any newspaper, news-casters, or news program to show us where they reported Judge Kaufman's blatant assertion (before imposing sentence) that he intended to make of the Rosenbergs a political example for the country? We quote Judge Kaufman that he considered the death sentence necessary to make:

'.....peoples realize that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system.'

"The Judge says 'Death!', not because of the nature of the offense, (According to the Joint Congressional Report on Atomic Energy, these were the 'least important' of all those charged with spying), but because 'this country' had to be impressed with the fact of the 'cold war', and what better way than to sentence to death those who expressed sympathy with a 'completely different system', even though these sympathies were expressed in 1944 when our present 'cold war' enemy was our shooting war ally!

"We urge the newspapers and radio and T.V. stations to repair the

damage they have done to their own prestige, to repair the wrong they have inflicted on the Rosenbergs, before it is too late.

"The appeal for clemency is based on hard fact, not sentimentality and political propaganda. We urge the press to make known a few of these facts:

//1-The sentence is unprecedented - never having been inflicted for conspiracy. (More serious offenders drew only a prison sentence

2- Top atomic and other scientists have questioned the credibility of Greenglass' testimony.

3- Impeccable legal authorities have charged Judge Kaufman with bias.

4- Prejudicial pre-trial and during trial publicity by prosecution is admitted by the courts.

5- The F.B.I. has admitted perjury on the part of one government witness - Schneider the photographer.

6- Leading clergymen - Catholic, Protestant and Jewish have condemned the sentence.

7- Over one million individual appeals for clemency have flooded the White House.//

"Until the press publicizes these facts as freely as it has publicized items prejudicial to the Rosenbergs, there can be no pretensions to 'freedom of the press.'

"We urge our fellow citizens to join us in this effort to obtain clemency by writing (air mail) or wiring President Truman at once.

"To more effectively carry on this task, the undersigned have decided to constitute themselves as the Southern California Emergency Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

"Our headquarters will be 406 So. Main Street, Room 604, Los

Angeles 13, Calif. Michigan 0946.

"We need help and funds."

Signed:

Mrs. Helen Arstein - Writer and Lecturer
Mrs. Blanche Bell - Citizens of Beverly Hills
Mr. Reuben Borough - Former Member of the LA Board of Public Works
Mr. Cleophis Brown, Pres. LA Chapter of National Negro Labor Council

Mr. Al Caplan - Pres. Local 26 - I.L.W.U.
Mrs. Terry Duxler - Citizens of North Hollywood and Sun Valley
Mr. Guy Endore, - Writer
Mr. Wm. Esterman - Pres. L.A. Chapter Natl Lawyers Guild
Mr. Sanford Goldner - Exec. Director J P F O
Mrs. Ethel Katz - Citizens of Westchester
Mrs. Frieda Mallen - Citizens of North Hollywood and Van Nuys
Mrs. Edith Mendez, Citizens of Long Beach
Mr. Joseph Pass - Member of Musicians Local 47
Rev. Glen Randolph - Pastor Bethlehem Baptist Church.
Mr. Reid Robinson, Former Natl Pres. of International Mine, Mill and Smelters Union

Mrs. Lee Solomon, Citizens of Tujunga
Mrs. Blanche Spindel, Emma Lazarus Clubs
Mr. John Wexley, Writer
Mrs. John Wexley
Mr. Willie Lester Wise, Civil Rights Congress.

The Rosenbergs Must Not Die!

ROSENBERG DEFENSE MEETING

1702 EAST 4TH STREET
FRIDAY, JUNE 12 - 8:00 P.M.

Δ IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF HYSTERIA, THE ROSENBERGS WERE CONVICTED ON UNSUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AND THE TESTIMONY OF BOUGHT WITNESSES.

Δ THE UNPRECEDENTED DEATH SENTENCE IS THE RESULT OF A LEGAL FRAME-UP AND IS PART OF THE MC CARTHYITE WITCH-HUNT.

Δ WORKERS! THIS IS YOUR CASE - THE DRIVE AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS IS PART OF THE DRIVE TO CRUSH LABOR WITH REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Δ STUDENTS! THIS IS YOUR CASE - THE MC CARTHYITES ARE TAKING THE WITCHHUNT INTO THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES TO INTIMIDATE TEACHERS AND SUPPRESS FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

SPEAKER:
MAX GELDMAN < ONE OF 18 SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS IMPRISONED UNDER THE SMITH GAG ACT FOR OPPOSITION TO WORLD WAR II.

CHAIRMAN:
ROSE KARSNER < VETERAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM:
"THE FUTURE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND STALINISM."
FORUM HALL - 1702 EAST FOURTH STREET - JUNE 19 - 8:00 P.M.

SPONSORED BY THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Exhibit 23

Received thru Mark
6-3-53

A.1

Box 1233
Central Station
St. Louis, Mo.
June 1, 1953

Dear St. Louisan,

It is in our power still to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Messages should be sent to President Dwight Eisenhower, The White House, Washington, D. C. , in the form of a telegram, special delivery, or ordinary letter.

As you know, new documents have revealed that David Greenglass, the principal witness against the Rosenbergs, has admitted lying to the government, to the court, and to his family. Even if we disregard this new evidence, we have to agree with the statement of the Vatican newspaper that"the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration" and we believe, with over 3000 American Protestant ministers, that clemency should be granted to the Rosenbergs.

Sincerely yours,

Haven Perkins, Chairman
St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

653

In view of the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge Kaufman is almost incredible. *Jointly with the ROSENBERGS* he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed judgment of Judge Kaufman, although Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies: (a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG and SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER'S aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) *Conspiracy* between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy no one, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely; Judge Frank held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendants charged with another conspiracy *with which he had no connection* was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him. The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jurisdiction of the case. SOBELL faces thirty years in jail *because one judge* of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by JUDGE FRANK.

That is one of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case *of this highly* controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impaired, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, *refuses* even to consider the full record. And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and consideration by the Supreme Court!

We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated, understandably, on the *ROSENBERG* case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, *both in the courts* and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, America will thank us *for our efforts*, I am certain.

.....

The Supreme Court has thus far refused to review the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Justice Black, one of a minority of three Supreme Court Justices who had voted in favor of review, has stated the matter succinctly: "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenber
young father of two children, has been condemn
thirty years in Alcatraz. He swears he is inno
His appeal for a new trial is before the Supreme C

There is important new evidence in the Sobell c
material *never reviewed* in the courts. Can America
Morton Sobell spend thirty years of his life in Alc
without having his full day in court? In the inte
of justice and mercy let there be a new trial for Mo
Sobell.

WRITE OR WIRE TODAY TO:

(1) Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Washington,
Ask for the transfer of Mr. Sobell from his harsh
prisonment at Alcatraz to a regular federal penitent
which will permit visits by his children and normal
sultation with his counsel.

(2) Senator William Langer, Chairman, Senate Judic
Committee, Washington, D.C. Ask that his Committee g
the request for an *investigation of the* conduct of
Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell Ca

Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee
410 South Michigan Avenue - Room 534
Chicago 5, Illinois

( ) Enclosed please find $___ for ___additional copies of this brochure @ 5¢ a copy. (35 copies for $1.00)

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fray legal expenses in the Sobell case and bring the facts in the case to the American public.

( ) I request additional information on the Sobell case.

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Rec'd from A.D. Lanson 1/22/54
JHZ.

The only other witness against SOBELL, namely, MAX ELITCHER, likewise attended high school and then college with SOBELL up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and SOBELL had a conversation in regard to the Communist Party, and that ultimately he joined a cell of the Communist Party in Washington at SOBELL'S suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after May, 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist Party until 1948, one group of the party being known as the Navy Branch. He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist Party, but said that he met SOBELL again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where SOBELL asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material.

The witness further testified that during the week preceding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with SOBELL, and that SOBELL was angry when he heard that ROSENBERG had mentioned his name; that SOBELL was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that SOBELL suggested or "implied" that the witness was to see ROSENBERG about espionage business in 1946; that in 1947, when he met SOBELL at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let SOBELL know of any engineering students who were "progressive"; that in June, 1948, he told SOBELL that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that SOBELL asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen SOBELL and ROSENBERG, subsequently to which SOBELL arranged a meeting between the witness and ROSENBERG; that at that meeting SOBELL and ROSENBERG both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because ROSENBERG needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington.

The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from Washington to SOBELL'S home in New York, he was followed by two cars and that when he told SOBELL this the latter was angry; that SOBELL asked him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG and that they drove to the neighborhood of the Journal American Building, where SOBELL got out of the car; that when SOBELL returned he [illegible] ROSENBERG was not concerned about ELITCHER'S having been followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, but said that she had not recognized his voice; the last time the witness talked to SOBELL was in June, 1950.

The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against SOBELL; it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence; it was not corroborated by another witness; it came only from the lips of ELITCHER who readily admitted that he knew that he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a Communist; when he was interrogated about the instant case by the F.B.I. in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Communist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States government for perjury.

In view of the weakness of the evidence against SOBELL, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that:

FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their convicti that there was not enough evidence to justify a convi tion, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take t stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears;

SECOND: The presiding magistrate showed his convic tion as to the defendant's guilt from the start; he der onstrated that before the jury; at over a hundred place in the record appears the evidence of his aid to th government and its witnesses and his obvious hostilit to the defendants and their counsel;

THIRD: The government introduced evidence to sho that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico an stayed in a number of places under variations of th name "SOBELL"; since he did not take the stand, SOBEL gave no explanation of his flight, and that undoubtedl prejudiced him before the jury; worse than that, th jury was not given any evidence as to the manner i which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, with out process, and had been turned over to the F.B.I. a the border; although the government must have know that it was false, it introduced a card made by an Immi gration Inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly re turned to the United States, which card read "Deporte from Mexico"; since he did not take the stand, SOBEL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that h had been kidnapped from Mexico rather than being depor ted;

FOURTH: The government was allowed to introduce evi dence as to the activities of the Communists in the U nited States upon the theory that such activities woul show the motives of these defendants as Communists; onc that door was opened, the cause of the defendants, in cluding SOBELL, was sunk; the first witness on the Com munist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serv ing a thirty-year sentence, who would some day be apply ing for parole, he had a Roman holiday on the witnes stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew either SOBELL or the ROSENBERGS: that this created an atmosphere and a prejudice against the defendants which they could not possibly overcome is undeniable; upon the issue of Communism another witness was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who was allowed to testify at great length about her own Communist activities though she knew none of the defendants and never even mentioned SOBELL's name.

Well, you ask me -- and your friends ask you -- if this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based upon that evidence? Even lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practice in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals, that is the court of review, "is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province"; Mr. Justice Frank's opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals: (p. 1648).

Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Court is hard to say. History has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal judicial system, the verdict of a jury, however induced by fear, or hysteria or prejudice, if approved by the very trial judge who probably impelled that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony.

The thirty year sentence imposed upon MORTON SOBELL is *a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The* sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence; it is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned conclusion; it has aroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

Despite the characterization of MORTON SOBELL as a "traitor" or as an "atomic spy," the record in his case is entirely devoid of justification for either appellation. SOBELL was neither indicted nor tried for treason.

The indictment upon which SOBELL was tried jointly with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG -- which indictment was filed January 31, 1951, -- charged them with having conspired with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD (the last two of whom were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1945, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

Upon motion of counsel for SOBELL, the United States *was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable* against SOBELL, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG between January, 1946, and May, 1948.

The indictment as drawn by the United States attorneys named the ROSENBERGS, the GREENGLASSES, MORTON SOBELL, HARRY GOLD and YAKOVLEV as co-conspirators. The attorneys knew full well that they had not the slightest chance of trying the case as against one of them, YAKOVLEV, who had left the country a number of years ago, and also knew full well that they had no intention of trying it as against HARRY GOLD, who was already in the Federal Penitentiary as a spy; they named those people as co-conspirators for only one purpose. The conduct of the trial indicated what that purpose was. They relied upon the doctrine, which perhaps is a matter of necessity in practically all jurisdictions under the common law, that when you establish a conspiracy among half a dozen persons with a common objective that thereafter anything which one of them says or does pursuant to the apparent objective of the conspiracy is binding upon the others without any reference to whether the others knew what was to be said or done specifically or approved the saying or doing of it specifically. The government notion in naming YAKOVLEV as a co-conspirator, when they knew he had gone back to Russia some years back, was thereby *to open the door, so that while piously on the one hand* the distinguished presiding magistrate frequently cautioned the jury that these people were not being tried for being Communists, yet that distinguished magistrate, *with the other hand, permitted the opening of the door* through which anything about alleged Communist activities in this country was allowed to enter the case even though it was not related to the ROSENBERGS or to SOBELL by the wildest stretch of the imagination.

At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of the documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor was there a scrap of paper, to the effect that SOBELL had delivered anything to anybody time relating to our national defense. As a ma fact, with the exception of the witnesses who te to SOBELL's alleged flight to Mexico, there were witnesses who even mentioned the name of SOBELL, *MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER.*

However, even the characterization of DANZIGE witness against SOBELL is an act of superero since his only testimony was that he and SOBELL tended high school together, had graduated from t class of the College of the City of New York i 1938, had thereafter also worked together for som at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Departm Washington; that DANZIGER visited SOBELL at his Flushing, Long Island, in May, 1950, when he told that he was in the electrical business and had SOBELL for the address of JULIUS ROSENBERG, w SOBELL told him, was in the machine shop busine being the witness' idea that he might give ROS some machine shop work. The witness also testifi SOBELL told him that he was leaving for a vacat Mexico in June, 1950, and when the witness came home, the SOBELL family was packing to leave an going to Mexico City. He further testified tha time later, he received a letter from SOBELL from City, the return address on which was M. SOWEL letter containing a letter to be forwarded to hi *ter-in-law, Edith Levitov, and to his parents,* t turn address on this letter being that of M. LEV

Despite the fact that the defendants were not i *on the charge of being Communists, nor on the cha* treason, the United States Attorney, in his very statement introduced the charge that the loyal allegiance of the defendants "were not to our co but that it was to Communism. Communism in this and Communism throughout the world," and refer them as "traitorous Americans" guilty of 'trai activities" and "treasonable acts." Remember, p that none of the defendants had been indicted charge of treason.

When the defendants objected to the introduct the element of Communism, upon the ground that t fendants were not on trial for being Communists [illegible] to the [illegible] charged against them; the United Circuit Court peals held that he was correct in that ruling. trial judge went on to caution the jurors that the "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a def on whether or not he is a Communist." I submit such a performance by a trial judge may be legally but in the long run is one of those amiable hypoc of the law. It represents one of those rules wh law feels necessary but which the seeker for j finds practical rather than just. In these days, r edly to call a defendant in a criminal case a Com *and then expect him to get a fair trial before* simply because the trial judge directs the jury t regard that charge is naive, if not directly insi The warning to the jury to disregard a particular is, *as stated by no less a personage than Mr. J* Jackson of the Supreme Court, in Krulewitch v. States, 336 U.S. 440, (1,650) but "an empty ritual out any practical effect on the jurors." It is l on the basis of such repeated "empty rituals" th defendants were convicted.

the Rosenberg-Sobell case

The search for justice goes on

an analysis by

STEPHEN LOVE

Professor of Law,
Northwestern University

issued as a public service by

CHICAGO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITEE

410 South Michigan Avenue, Room 534 • Chicago 5, Illinois • WEbster 9-5992

ARMY-McCARTHY HEARINGS EXPOSE ROSENBERG FRAME-UP

On their TV sets the American people have seen Senator McCarthy and Roy Cohn use a doctored photograph and a phony F. B.I. report. These two smeare a young lawyer. They tried to besmirch Senator Symington by accusing him of a "deal" with a Commu labor leader. Many now see the dangers to American traditions of justice and fair play in such tactics

But how many know that those same individuals used identical methods to send a young father and mother, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to the electric chair just one year ago?

This same Roy Cohn was the attorney-general's representative on the prosecution staff that brought about the conviction of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. The Rosenbergs were executed on precisely t same type of misrepresentation, appeals to prejudice, and befogging of the issue that recently received a nation-wide airing in the Army-McCarthy hearings.

The Rosenbergs were executed but

MORTON SOBELL LIVES

Morton Sobell, convicted along with the Rosenbergs, by the McCarthy-Cohn type of "justice", received a "lighter" sentence---only thirty years in Alcatraz. He has stated from prison that he and the Rosenbergs were convicted on the same kind of doctored evidence used by McCarthy and Cohn in the Army-McCarthy hearing.

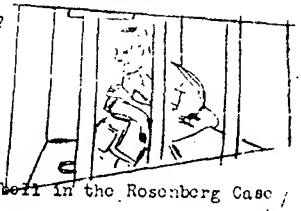
NEW EVIDENCE

There is now new evidence showing that the chief prosecution witness lied at the trial... evidence that the prosecution, of which Roy Cohn was a part, help manufacture these lies.

It is hard to believe that the U.S.Attorney-General's office could be involved in such dishonesty. But you have seen on TV how the McCarthy-Cohn forces operate. And it was the Attorney-General who made Roy Cohn his representative in the Rosenberg-Sobell prosecution.

The Rosenbergs were put to death. But Morton Sobell can still be freed and returned to his wife and two children.

- HOW MANY MORE MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE ARRESTED, IMPRISONED AND EVEN PUT TO DEATH BY McCARTHYITE PROSECUTORS?
- HOW MANY MORE MEN AND WOMEN WILL HAVE THEIR GOOD NAMES SMEARED, THEIR JOBS TAKEN AWAY BECAUSE THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO KNOW SOMEBODY CONVICTED BY SUCH PROSECUTORS???
- HELP PROTECT YOUR OWN RIGHTS BY WRITING TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., DEPT. OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., ASKING FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR MORTON SOBELL. . . A TRIAL THAT WILL HELP VINDICATE THE ROSENBERGS AND PRESERVE AMERICAN JUSTICE.



St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case
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PERJURERS?

DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS

New Document Reveals Major Witness Lied

Handwritten documents (below left) were verified by a leading handwriting expert as those of David Greenglass. *He wrote the statement to his* lawyer after his arrest. In it, he directly contradicts his key testimony at the trial.

Examples: On the stand Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by *Julius Rosenberg. But in the document Greenglass* admits, "I didn't know who sent Gold to me." Greenglass said in a statement to the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets. But in the document he confesses, "I can honestly say the information I gave Gold *may be not at all what I said in the* statement."

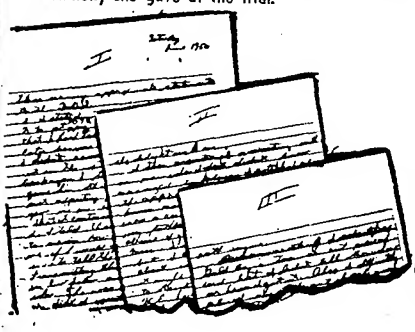
Typed documents (below, right) report on an interview with David Greenglass' wife, Ruth, from file of Greenglass' own lawyer. They directly contradict testimony she gave at the trial.

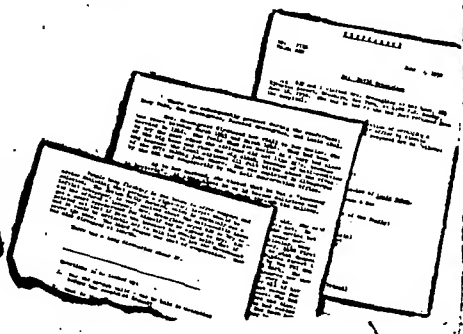
On the witness stand she claimed Julius Rosenberg asked her to spy and that he told her all about *the A-bomb in November, 1944. But in the docu*ments she admits she didn't really know about the bomb until Hiroshima in August, 1945—the time everyone learned about the bomb.

In the documents she describes her husband, David Greenglass, as follows:

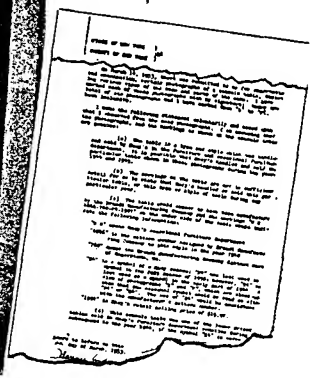
"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria. At other times he would become *delirious* and once when he had the grippe he ran through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants' and 'lead pants.' She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide *as if he were a character in the movies*, but she didn't think he would do it."

This is the man on whose word the Rosenbergs are to die.



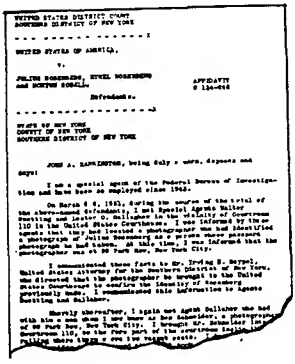


The "Russian" Table



New evidence shows Greenglass lied — and the Rosenbergs told the truth — about the above console table. Greenglass said the table was an expensive one given to the Rosenbergs by the Russians. The Rosenbergs swore they bought it on sale at R. H. Macy's department store in New York. Now an affidavit (above right) from a Macy's staff member upholds the Rosenberg testimony. Affidavit says markings on table show it was an inexpensive Macy's table.

Greenglass, who lied about the table, asks us to believe a fantastic tale about how he stole the atomic bomb. He had no scientific training and admitted failing all eight courses at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. Yet he claims he was able to piece together A-bomb sketches from conversations he overheard from scientists while he worked as a machinist at Los Alamos.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG
and MORTON SOBELL,

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1943.

FBI Affidavit Admits Perjury . . .

FBI agent John Harrington admitted in a sworn affidavit that a major prosecution witness lied on the stand. The witness was a photographer who identified the Rosenbergs in court. Harrington revealed the witness had been brought into court the day before to have the Rosenbergs pointed out to him.

PERJURY

in the Rosenberg Case

WHAT THE JUDGE AND JURY DIDN'T KNOW

New evidence has been discovered proving that the chief witnesses against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg perjured themselves. Documents—not available during the trial—now offer absolute proof that the Rosenbergs were sent to the Death House on lies. If the judge and jury could have known the facts on the following pages, the Rosenbergs could not have been convicted.

Passed to me at Grants Pass June. 15/53. Olive H.

Did This Man Lie to Save Himself?

At the time of the trial Max Elitcher faced indictment on perjury for swearing falsely to the government. He admitted on the stand he hoped to make things easier for himself by testifying against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. His was the only testimony against Sobell, who was sentenced on the word of this man to 30 years at Alcatraz.

PERJURER?

"WE ARE INNOCENT."

—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

The Rosenbergs have been told, "Confess and you will be spared." Yet in the shadow of the electric chair they insist they are innocent. Against their word is the word of proven perjurers. Much of the new evidence has turned up after they were scheduled to have been executed. How much more new evidence will yet be uncovered? Millions of Americans do not want these parents of two small children to be executed while there are such grave doubts. Help see that the full facts in the case come to light—NOW, not when it is too late.

Write or Wire President Eisenhower

CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

Send funds to help uncover the truth to:

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Box 1233 Central Station, St. Louis, Missouri

Rec'd from Mr. 979 6/15/53

Received thru Mail 6-[illegible]-53

A

New Evidence In the Rosenberg Case

- Two sensational documents just revealed show that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sent to the Death House on the word of a liar.
- One document is written by David Greenglass, chief witness against the Rosenbergs. Greenglass, in handwriting verified as his own by one of the nation's leading experts, flatly contradicts his own testimony at the trial and admits he lied to the FBI. Here are examples:

> **In court Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by Julius Rosenberg. In the document Greenglass admits he doesn't know who sent Gold to him.**
>
> **Greenglass told the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets. But, in the document describing his statement made to the FBI, he confesses: "I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."**

- A second document, a lawyer's memorandum based on an interview with Ruth Greenglass, the wife of David, reports her description of her husband as follows:

> **"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria'. At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants,' 'Lead Pants'.**
>
> **"She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."**

- This is the man on whose word the Rosenbergs are to die. Don't let them die on the word of a hysterical liar.

Write and Wire President Eisenhower:

CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

Issued by: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 4-9585

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REPORT TO THE GREATER NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
SATURDAY, APRIL 23, HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN, NEW YORK CITY

It is almost two years now, that most of us sitting here, together with thousands across the country, and millions around the world, threw all our energies and understanding into the struggle to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

To paraphrase Dr. Urey, in his last efforts to reach Judge Kaufman, "We came into the case concerned with the Rosenbergs, we remained concerned about America."

The Rosenbergs never lost their confidence in the American people. Morton Sobell finds the strength to endure Alcatraz, and resist FBI pressure through his confidence that people like ourselves will engage in a conscious effort to seek the truth of this case and bring it before our country and the world, and remove the weapon of spy-hysteria which some elements in government would use to curb our civil liberties.

That conscious effort requires a belief that conditions are developing which make it possible to secure the transfer of Morton Sobell, a new trial, and in the process, an examination of the fraud put over on the American people, two years ago,-- and it's purpose.

Is this possible?

Most of us could forsee the kind of headlines that appeared on Fort Monmouth, but who among us two years ago would believe that within a year the very efforts to develop the Rosenberg-Sobell hoax, would have sparked the Army-McCarthy hearings, and the national unity against McCarthyism; who would have forseen the public branding of Roy Cohn, key prosecutor in the key Rosenberg-Sobell case, for preparing perjured testimony; who could forsee a Matusow exposure of the government's use of paid liars rocking a country; a documentation of Elizabeth Bentley...

Elizabeth Bentley, key witness used in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial to establish a thesis that spies were communists and therefore all individuals branded as communists were guilty of conspiracy punishable by death or thirty years; Roy Cohn...already a public pattern begins to emerge to a public more ready and conditioned to recognize the truth than two years ago.

This and the growing knowledge of new facts in the case, gives those of us who have followed it closely, the courage and right to believe that we ordinary people have the ability and the power to make a tremendous contribution to the moral health of America in our efforts on behalf of Morton Sobell.

It is within this atmosphere that we have added to our legal staff a new firm of attorneys who, together with Stephen Love, are preparing for a series of legal moves before the courts. A brief will be presented to the court before the summer recess, for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In the next few months, our attorneys are completing the preparation of briefs setting forth new evidence in the case, and calling for a new trial.

Certainly we have seen evidence in the last 24 hours, in the ability to secure reversals in the courts based upon the admission of the use of perjured evidence.

Now is the time, as this case goes into new legal phases, for us, all of us, to lay the groundwork of an educational and public campaign which will facilitate action from the courts.

The points raised legally both in the petition for removal from Alcatraz, and in the petition for a new trial must be our basis of work for the next few months.

We can raise the questions of doubts in this case, of inhuman treatment in the sentence, and certainly in the imprisonment of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz, the obvious contradictions in testimony, the perjuries, and the special tortures and cruelties. It is a fact that since June, 1953, there have been no other spy trials. The resistance of the Rosenbergs; the refusal of Sobell to break; the tremendous public outcry has blocked new trials based on flimsy trumped up charges.

But there can be no sense of relief until the one living defendant is freed and the full facts in a new climate made known. Thousands of New Yorkers like ourselves will never forget the period leading to June 19th, 1953, and it is appropriate that in this anniversary period from now until June 19, 1955, we join not to mourn but to organize--

We porpose that we in New York reach out within this period to at least 2 million people through an educational campaign in the following manner:

1. That we do everything possible either through our owr sponsorship or through the sponsorship of individuals to place at least two full page ads in two of the leading New York newspapers, such as the New York Times and the New York Post. In addition, in every boro where there is a community newspaper, daily or weekly, that ads can be placed, also within this memorial period. In each case these ads are to help expose the fraud and contradictory testimony inherent in this case, prepared by those who since the initial trial have been implicated in other questionable and fraudulent charges, such as Roy Cohn and Elizabeth Bentley.

2. The Urey speech, made at a dinner in his honor in Chicago, on February 12, is a definite landmark in this new phase of the Sobell case and the understanding of all its meaning. We therefore propose that we in New York get at least 50,000 of this excellent reprint into the hands of, and on the desks of, university professors -- students on the campuses -- scientists -- local and city wide politicians -- religious leaders -- and other community leaders who are also responsible to groups of people.

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has oncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book,--a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people--and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence--giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5000 such signatures by October 30th.

5. In the first week of June, we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street 35 to 50 thousand copies of a single page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative--Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House

of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30th, and sometime before June 19th. We propose that we visit at least 5 Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the Fall.

7. Funds--If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell--that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the city-wide and local as well, should run to $4000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large scale mailings should come to another $1000.

The distribution of 1000 Wexley books to VIPs in N.Y. should come to $4500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least $13,000 from now until October 30th.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that $8000 be raised by June 19th, and $5000 over the summer and up to October 30th. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16th	June 16th to October 30th	Total
Manhattan	$1250	$750	$2000
Bronx	1250	750	2000
Queens	1000	750*	1750
Brooklyn	1800	1000	2800
Nassau	1800	1000*	2800
Westchester	1000	750*	1750

We have kept these quotas higher than the proportion up to June 16th recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As a first means towards raising the funds set forth, we suggest that there be an immediate consideration of all the possibilities in every community for having house parties, asking all kinds of people who ever had any feeling or interest for this case to make one small minimum contribution towards the memorial period as an indication of their feeling and for the sacrifices made by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the continued sacrifice being made by Morton Sobell. That the nature of this undertaking either be a community party of 50, 60 or 100 people or a number of small parties of individual friends and neighbors, where we can suggest as a basis for interesting discussion the points raised in the Wexley book, the reading and preparation of dramatic material available shortly to be used specifically for such functions.

We know and, as I personally can tell you, this is a real possibility. We in Brooklyn expect to work out the plans for a Brooklyn-wide womens luncheon to be held before June 16th and at this moment the potential of at least 5 more small house parties and discussions.

If there is any assistance we can give to the areas we will be glad to do so. We have the names of professional and other prominent people who have helped out in many ways in the course of the campaign and can and should be approached at this time to participate on whatever level they can. We say again there are many such people in each community. It is our job to get to them and to get to them quickly. We will provide the material necessary for making such affairs a success as well as bringing speakers who are well acquainted with the latest developments in the case and who can lead the discussions and whatever else may be required.

By coming through the next few weeks, and pursuing the plan for hundreds of house parties, discussions, and functions of all types, we shall have created the groundwell for coming to June 16, when we in New York will hold a memorial affair in Carnegie Hall. We are confident that thousands will want to gather together to say - "We haven't forgotten" - we will make the truth known; we will win freedom for Morton Sobell.

Our Program will be in the nature of an original dramatization and an original musical score, written for this occasion. The price of the tickets, for the entire house, will be $1.25, no reserved seats.

We know that there are many people who would want to help, fill Carnegie Hall, as their contribution in this period. Our publicity material is now available.

Our Program has something for everyone to do--committee member or individual--who can help open the doors of Alcatraz, and cleanse the conscience of America.

David Greenglass, who admitted committing espionage, was sentenced to 15 years and will be eligible for parole in 1955. Max Elitcher, who admitted perjury, has never been indicted.

In other cases involving "ordinary espionage" (non-atomic) and tried under the same act under which Sobell was charged, the maximum sentence given was 10 years.

REMOVAL FROM ALCATRAZ

From the day of his arrest Morton Sobell has been under constant pressure from the Attorney General's office to "cooperate." But instead of making a false confession, Morton Sobell has persisted in efforts to win a new trial. On Thanksgiving Day, 1952, while legal moves were under way, Morton Sobell was abruptly transferred to Alcatraz penitentiary, 3,000 miles from his family and attorney.

Alcatraz was established as a maximum security prison for the isolation of repeated offenders and troublemakers who are considered a menace at regular federal prisons. For its severe restrictions Alcatraz has earned the reputation of being America's "Devil's Island." In Alcatraz, Morton Sobell is not permitted visits by his children. His wife can visit only once a month. Even then, they see each other only through a small glass panel and talk through telephones.

Recently the FBI paid three visits to Sobell in Alcatraz. The FBI agent suggested that Sobell might receive leniency if he would change his testimony and "confess" that he is guilty and that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty. Morton Sobell's answer was: "I am innocent. I will not soil my hands."

America by tradition abhors and distrusts confessions secured through "third degree" methods. Yet Morton Sobell remains in Alcatraz as a special prisoner of the Attorney General's office. He is under constant pressure to bear false witness against others as a price of his release.

FOR JUSTICE

We believe that justice can be done in this case only by Sobell's removal from Alcatraz, and by a new trial that will examine recent evidence of perjured testimony against the defendant. Supreme Court Justice Black has pointed out that the Supreme Court has never reviewed the case.

Efforts to win a new Sobell trial are continuing. Meanwhile, the voice of fair-minded Americans can end the torture of Alcatraz for Morton Sobell.

Will you join the thousands who are writing letters urging that Mr. Sobell be removed from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison?

Letters should be addressed to:

James V. Bennett, *Director of Prisons*
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • LO 4-9585

the FACTS in the case of MORTON SOBELL

MORTON SOBELL is not an ordinary prisoner. There is nothing ordinary about the circumstances of his arrest . . . his trial . . . his 30-year prison sentence . . . his continued imprisonment in Alcatraz.

Mr. Sobell was a co-defendant in the same trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The charge was "conspiracy to commit espionage." Morton Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, maintained his absolute innocence from the day of his arrest.

The main conspiracy charge in the trial concerned the atomic bomb. But Trial Judge Irving Kaufman admitted to Mr. Sobell in court: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project." Yet Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner, who studied the trial transcript, stated: "Sobell's sentence of 30 years at Alcatraz is completely out of line with any evidence of wrong-doing which the government was believed to present. In fact, I do not know what he did do."

There is a widespread belief that Morton Sobell is a tragic victim of the hysteria surrounding what the *Columbia Law Review*, a distinguished law journal, has called the "outstanding 'political' trial of this generation"*

THE BACKGROUND

Morton Sobell was born and raised in the Bronx,, New York. He was graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College of New York, where he was a classmate of Julius Rosenberg. He received a Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan. During World War II, he turned down an important study fellowship and chose instead to work at a job that would contribute to the

*Columbia Law Review, The Rosenberg Case, Some Aspects of Criminal L

On June 22, 1950, Mr. Sobell and his family went to Mexico as tourists. This is shown by the American airlines passenger list and by their tourist cards. In Mexico, Morton Sobell first read of the arrest of Julius Rosenberg on charges he believed to be "absurd." The arrest of his former classmate climaxed a whole series of developments which made Morton Sobell fearful that freedom was being destroyed in the United States. Mr. Sobell, who had been a vigorous supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies, was alarmed at the growing restrictions on scientists, the contempt citations, the dismissal of federal employees on "disloyalty" charges, the firing of teachers, the Smith Act trials, and other attacks on the civil liberties of anyone who dared exercise his right of dissent.

Mr. Sobell became one of many Americans abroad who considered avoiding the growing hysteria by remaining abroad. He began making inquiries about places where he and his family might go, sometimes using different names in doing so. However, Mr. Sobell and his wife talked over the matter. "We realized" he said, "that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return to help combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and sitting it out."

The Sobell family got the vaccinations required of tourists for re-entry into the United States and arranged for passage home.

THE KIDNAPPING

On Aug. 16, 1950, as the Sobells were having dinner in their apartment in Mexico City, their home was invaded by armed men who claimed to be Mexican police. They had no warrant, and accused Sobell of robbing a Mexican bank. They insisted he accompany them. Mr. Sobell asked to be allowed to call the American Embassy, but was dragged from his home, beaten into unconsciousness and driven away. His wife and children were also seized.

According to the New York *Times* of Aug. 18, 1950, Mexican immigration officials stated that agents of the Mexican secret police delivered Sobell directly to the FBI, without consulting their government. Sobell and his family were taken across the border to Texas. U. S. papers carried the headline: "ATOM SPY CAUGHT FLEEING IN MEXICO."

THE PROSECUTION'S CASE

One of the chief prosecutors against Mr. Sobell was Roy Cohn, who later became Senator McCarthy's right hand man and has since been thoroughly discredited. The only specific charges listed against Mr. Sobell were that he had five "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg. No reference was made to what was supposed to have been said in the conversations. At the trial itself, the conversations were never once mentioned.

During the trial, which took place during the Korean War, the prosecution claimed: that Morton Sobell was a Communist and therefore had a predisposition

COMMUNISM— As for the prosecution's claim that Mr. Sobell was a communist and therefore likely to be a spy, the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union commented: "It was contended that since the Communist Conspiracy included atomic espionage, Sobell was implicated in espionage. His trial and subsequent sentencing on this basis constitutes a dangerous extension of the concept of 'Conspiracy,' whereby a defendant does not have to be linked with any specific conspiracy."

D. N. Pritt, the famed British attorney, said: "In truth, in the atmosphere of the time and place of the trial, the mere accusation of membership in the Communist Party was presumably so prejudicial that, once it was made, the chances of a fair trial were greatly diminished."

TRIP TO MEXICO—When one country has criminal evidence against one of its citizens abroad, it can legally extradite that citizen. The kidnapping of Morton Sobell, which the prosecution did not deny in the trial, revealed a lack of sufficient evidence to extradite him legally. But by kidnapping Mr. Sobell, just as he was preparing to return home, the prosecution created the impression that he was a fugitive. The *Columbia Law Review* said that had the question of Sobell's kidnapping been litigated, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgement cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law." (Vol. 54, p. 233) The Belgian League for the Rights of Man has called the kidnapping a violation of international law.

CONSPIRACY—No documentary evidence connecting Sobell to a conspiracy was ever introduced in the trial. There was only the testimony of one witness, Max Elitcher, a neighbor and former classmate of Mr. Sobell at City College. Elitcher made his accusations to the FBI against Mr. Sobell months after Elitcher was first questioned and four months after Mr. Sobell's kidnapping. In the trial Elitcher admitted that he had committed perjury in another matter and feared a perjury indictment that could bring him a five-year sentence.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Irving Kaufman said: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

The *Columbia Law Review* stated: "As the trial progressed, it became clear that the vast bulk of testimony would concern the alleged acts of the Rosenbergs in stealing atomic information. Nevertheless, the life or freedom of the defendant Morton Sobell was also at stake, and though he was not shown to have been involved in atomic espionage, his case was undoubtedly caught up in the powerful surge of these revelations." (Vol. 54, p. 228)

Appeals Judge Jerome Frank (in a minority opinion) said that the jury should have been permitted to consider the case of Morton Sobell separately.

SOBELL'S SENTENCE

Morton Sobell, who pleaded innocent, was sentenced to 30 years by Judge Kaufman.

CAN anyone be safe while the Justice Department is permitted to imprison people on the word of dishonest witnesses?

This has been the pattern in the cases recently exposed by Matusow and Mrs. Natvig.

This is the pattern in the case of Morton Sobell, now in Alcatraz serving the fifth year of a 30-year sentence. It was the word of a confessed perjurer that sent Morton Sobell to prison. It was the discredited Roy Cohn who coached the witness in his lies.

It is time to stop these abuses by the Justice Department.

We invite you to our conference and luncheon to hear about new legal moves being prepared in behalf of Morton Sobell . . . to hear John Wexley, noted playwright, tell about the new evidence revealed in his forthcoming book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg". . . to join in a program to win justice for Morton Sobell.

NEW YORK SOBELL COMMITTEE

Greater New York Conference and Luncheon

Saturday, April 23, 10:30 a.m. — 4 p.m.

Great Northern Hotel

118 West 57th Street, New York City

Registration fee: $2.50 (including luncheon)

Agenda

10:30—11:15 a.m.—"Why Justice Must be Won for Morton Sobell"
Keynote report

11:15—Noon "Perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case"
Guest speaker: John Wexley, author

Luncheon

- Portrait of Morton Sobell
  Helen Sobell
- Excerpt of Dr. Harold C. Urey's Chicago Speech
  by transcription

1 p.m.—4 p.m. Program for New York
Floor Discussion

Organizations and community groups are invited to send observers. Register with: N.Y. Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. LO 4-9585

CALL to a CONFERENCE

EXCERPT FROM A LETTER FROM MORTON SOBELL TO HIS WIFE

I WELCOME the committee's interest in my freedom as an expression of their concern with a fundamental injustice perpetrated on myself, and with a trend in our courtrooms destructive to the basic concepts of this democracy.

It is a good omen seeing so many people manifesting their opposition to this injustice. I hope I'll be able to contribute something to the work of the committee, more as a party interested in this case than as a victim of an injustice. The perspectives are broader in the first instance, and since the issues themselves are much more than a life, or two or three, I would rather view it so.

False witnesses Dishonest prosecutors and the case of MORTON SOBELL

France had its Dreyfus case,
America its Rosenberg-Sobell *trial* . . .
Hear about developments in the case
that goes to the heart of the shocking abuses
by the Justice Department . . . Help secure
justice for Morton Sobell.

THE TELEGRAM
TORONTO, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955 * *

Justice For Unpopular People

A THING to remember about the University of Cambridge in England is that it is the recognized haven of refugee scientists.

In the '30s scientists escaping from Hitler's Germany sheltered there. In the '50s the refugees came from McCarthy's America. Cambridge hospitality is unaffected by the exiles' country of origin. University employment is found now for escaped American scientists with the same disinterested interest as that which ensured the means to work and live to self-exiled German scientists 20 years ago.

Judith Robinson

It is said that it is Cambridge's pride not to differentiate between scientific refugees. Since Americans now find, as Germans once found, it necessary to leave a native land where academic and personal freedom are alike threatened, they too may seek sanctuary in Cambridge. They have only to show good scientific credentials and prove need.

This academically correct attitude towards victims, or those fearing to become victims, of injustice made in U.S. has disturbed a good many natives of the land of the free who discover it in their travels. Though the inference worries them, they find it hard to resent for what is done to place exiled American scientists in Cambridge is done without ostentation as the mere fulfillment of an obligation inherent in a true university's existence.

The obligation is to an ideal of civilization; an ideal, which in these days is pretty hard to keep in memory, let alone in view.

The balance which Cambridge manages to preserve is tragically easy to lose. Most thoughtful Canadians who have watched Canada's national wobblings know how easy. Fewer of us have faced our own knowledge of the full value of all we stand to lose with it, once it is lost.

So it may be as well to note that Mrs. Morton Sobell was in Toronto last week. Mrs. Sobell is a native American whose husband, also a native American and scientist, is in Alcatraz penitentiary, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. The evidence on which he was convicted was that of a state witness for the prosecution, a self-confessed perjurer whose story was not supported by any other evidence at all. But the charge was atomic espionage, the names with which the perjurer's story linked Morton Sobell's were those of the Rosenburgs, and the United States of American had gone off balance.

The question of Morton Sobell's degree of involvement in the espionage plot or acquaintance with the plotters may be left to his countrymen to argue. The moral for Canadians is in his trial and the manner of his conviction. He was brought to trial on the sole testimony of a self-confessed perjurer who stood to gain his own freedom by testifying acceptably. The prosecution based on this single piece of evidence was conducted by Roy M. Cohn, Senator Joseph McCarthy's talented assistant in later Washington committee work. No additional evidence supporting his witness's accusation was produced by Mr. Cohn or asked for by the judge trying the case. Yet the jury brought a verdict of guilty and the sentence of 30 years' imprisonment was given.

Professor Harold C. Urey of Chicago, the Nobel Prize winner in atomic science, was included in a list of witnesses for the prosecution published during the trial of Morton Sobell. He was never called and neither were any of the owners of other big names in science listed with his. The list was published as a gimmick; to bolster the prosecution's case with the public.

The effect on Dr. Urey was to make him a leader in the fight for a new trial which is still going on. Though he knew nothing of Morton Sobell before that time, and still does not know him, he knows the issue involved for himself and his country and has stated it:

"If proper trials cannot be secured for unpopular people—and it is evident from the publicity of this trial that all those charged with crimes were unpopular — then it will become impossible to secure justice for other somewhat less unpopular people and so on until no justice is possible at all."

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • LO 4-9585

WHAT WILL YOU DO

TO WIN JUSTICE

FOR MORTON SOBELL

Please fill in blanks

I pledge to:

* Write a letter to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. asking that MORTON SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz, and to get _____ other people to write similar letters

* Write a letter to my Congressman urging him to investigate the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case, and get _____ others to write similar letters

* Sell _____ tickets for the MORTON SOBELL affair to be held June 16th at Carnegie Hall in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

* Sell _____ copies of John Wexley's book

* Raise $_____ toward the SOBELL campaign by June 19th, by holding parties or through individual contacts

* Volunteer for (check activity desired)

☐ Leaflet distribution

☐ Office work

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Return to:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

An Appeal

Director of Prisons
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

IN our American judicial system the right of all convicted persons to appeal their verdicts and sentences is inherent in the elaborate system of coourts of review. One such prisoner, Morton Sobell, seeks redress in the courts against his conviction and 30 year sentence for conspiring to commit espionage, a crime of which he asserts his innocence.

The imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz, created by Congress as the most restrictive prison in the land for the incarceration of men unmanageable at other institutions, denies him — without cause — the opportunity to make fair and timely use of his rights under the law.

- Three thousand miles separate Morton Sobell from the courts of jurisdiction in his case, and from his counsel, making direct and timely consultation almost impossible. Moreover, an Alcatraz regulation denying inmates access to newspapers virtually prohibits timely discussion of information appearing in such newspapers which may bear on various witnesses and prosecutors involved in his trial.
- Visits to Morton Sobell by his wife and mother, who reside in the East, are made only a enormous financial sacrifice. His children, under Alcatraz regulations, may not see him at all.

We believe that such restrictions, when not warranted by misconduct, enlarge the margin for judicial error at the expense of justice itself. For these reasons, we, the undersigned, making no expression of belief in the innocence or guilt of Morton Sobell, respectfully urge that he be transferred to a regular Federal Prison where he may exercise those rights of appeal guaranteed to him under the law.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY

The COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

"THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG"
by JOHN WEXLEY
Penetrating Study of the Rosenberg and Sobell Case
($4.50 plus 25¢ postage)

This book is scheduled for publication in May. All those submitting advance orders will receive an AUTOGRAPHED copy immediately after publication.

Enclosed find $_____for_____copies of the Wexley book to be mailed after publication to:

Name_____
(please print)
Address_____

City & Zone_____

RECEIPT

Date_____

Received $_____for

____copies of the Wexley book to be mailed to:

Name_____

Addr._____

City_____

Comm.To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell,1050-6 Ave. New York 18,N.Y.

An innocent man has been sent to Alcatraz for 30 years!

MORTON SOBELL, scientist and father of two children, is now in Alcatraz serving his 5th year in prison. He was sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial although the judge admitted he had nothing to do with atomic spying. Morton Sobell maintains his absolute innocence. Newly-discovered evidence shows he is telling the truth. The new evidence proves the chief prosecution witnesses are liars.

THE MISSING LINK

TYPICAL WITNESS: Elizabeth Bentley (right), called the "missing link" by the court, is now exposed as a perjurer. Former Congressman Byron Scott, lawyer for one of Bentley's many victims, declared after studying Bentley's record: (New York Post, April 19): **"All of her statements that are susceptible to check have been checked against the known facts, and we have found her statements could not have been correct."**

TYPICAL LIE: Bentley claimed an air force major secretly tipped her her off in advance about General Doolittle's air raid on Tokyo. BUT—Scott uncovered that the "major" she named was a civilian until six months after the raid.

Yet the testimony of this same lying witness helped send the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to Alcatraz—even though she had to admit she never met them.

Can any American be secure so long as people can be executed and imprisoned on the word of such perjurers?

Hear more facts on the Sobell case

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., June 16, 8 p.m.

Seventh Ave. and 57th St.

In memory of the Rosenbergs

- New musical composition "In Memory of Two Martyrs"
- New Play "The Innocents"
- Guest Speakers

Admission: $1.25 (tax incl.)

Tickets available at:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 1050 6th Ave. (at 40th St.), N. Y. C.

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New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

June 6, 1955.

Dear Friend:

June 16th is approaching! Preparations are fully underway. The John Wexley book is being hailed everywhere as a great work. The meeting seems to be a very successful one.

But there are still a great many things to do and to decide to do. There will be a special meeting of the New York Committee on Thursday, June 9th, at 8 p.m. at the office.

It is absolutely necessary for every member to attend. The success of our committee depends upon your participation.

Sincerely,

Aaron Schneider

Aaron Schneider
FOR THE N.Y. COMMITTEE

P.S. Ushers are needed for June 16th. Please call in names of volunteers so that we can get in touch with them.

658

New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

June 6, 1955.

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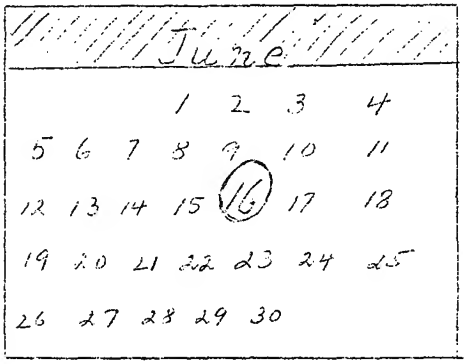


Circle THURSDAY, JUNE 16th on your calendar—the date when activities in behalf of Morton Sobell will be given new strength and impetus with a gathering at Carnegie Hall on the 2nd anniversary of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Just as the Chicago committee strengthened the campaign with the dinner for Dr. Urey, so New York has a tremendous opportunity to focus attention of the entire country on the Rosenberg-Sobell case on June 16th.

We know you will agree that this is an urgent task, especially in view of the clearing atmosphere and improved possibilities for winning justice. The speech on the case by Dr. Urey, the revelations concerning Roy Cohn, the perjuries revealed by Matusow, the exposé of Elizabeth Bentley, the recent court victories—all these are indications that the time is ripe to win freedom for Morton Sobell and to establish the whole truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Carnegie Hall holds nearly 3,000 persons. We are counting on you to be there and to bring as many people as possible with you. An original dramatic presentation, stirring music, and prominent speakers will highlight the evening.

Get Tickets Now

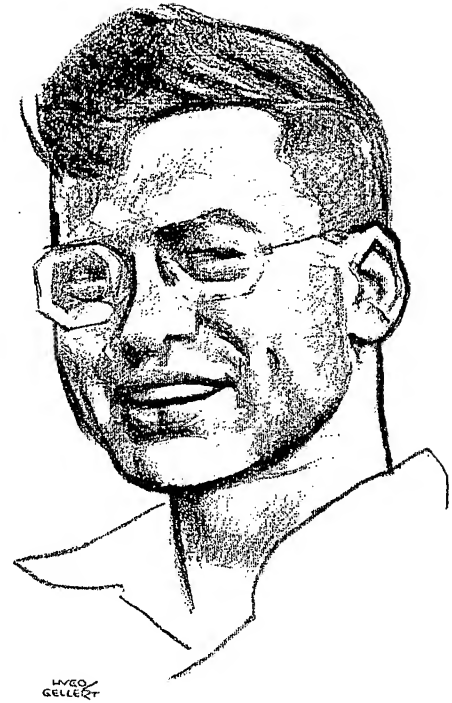
Tickets are now available in quantity. There is only one price—$1.25 (including tax) for all seats. We urge you to contact the Committee immediately for the number of tickets that you will be able to sell. There are only seven weeks remaining, so we must begin at once.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.
LO 4-9585

PICASSO

"History will record the truth and give the public a chance to right the great wrong done us."

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG



"Neither death nor Alcatraz will keep the truth hidden. I will never be forced to bear false witness."

MORTON SOBELL

Issued by

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LONGACRE 4-9585

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 2, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Here is your copy of the significant speech on the Rosenberg-Sobell case made by atomic scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey.

We ask you to read it--then do what you can to help us send the speech to thousands upon thousands of persons throughout the country.

We want to put the speech in the hands of every important individual and organization--on national, state, and city levels. We want to make certain that every Senator, every Congressman, and every state legislator gets a copy, that every person who can be interested in the Sobell case reads the speech.

This means printing thousands of copies. It means circulating these thousands of copies.

Will you help in this part of the campaign to remove Morton Sobell from Alcatraz and win a new trial for him?

We ask you to do two things immediately:

* Send a contribution to help print more copies of Dr. Urey's speech. Mail to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City. Make checks payable to SOBELL COMMITTEE.

* Order copies of the speech to distribute among your friends. They may be obtained from this office at 10 cents per copy or 15 for $1.-

Your assistance at this crucial moment--when more and more people are taking a look at the abuses by the Justice Department, as revealed by the Matusow confessions--can help speed justice for Morton Sobell.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore Jacobs

Theodore Jacobs
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 4-9585

June, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Now is the time when your help means most. Five years ago my husband, Morton Sobell, was imprisoned with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Two years ago the Rosenbergs died. The truth which did not save their lives, is being revealed now in the case of my husband.

The investigations which have already disclosed that six major prosecution witnesses have committed perjury must go forward. These investigations and the legal steps which our attorneys are planning, need funds.

You, who have understanding, must provide the help without which we cannot proceed.

I want you to have the enclosed reproductions of the works of Picasso and Hugo Gellert. I believe that these artists have captured the heroism of the Rosenbergs and of my husband, Morton Sobell.

Your response to this letter will determine how quickly my husband will be free. I know that you will do all that you can.

Faithfully yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 23, 1955.

Dear Friend:

This is to remind you again that on May 13th we mailed you two tickets to the Rosenberg Memorial - Free Sobell gathering on June 16th at Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue.

On this second anniversary of the death of the Rosenbergs, all of us remember that we pledged to vindicate the Rosenbergs, to seek out the truth, through the winning of freedom for Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. Sobell's courage, his determination to fight for the truth of his innocence, deserves every help we can render to him.

He is doing his share of fighting. It is up to you to do yours. Please send us the money for your tickets as soon as possible. Order more tickets. Go out among your friends and neighbors.

The tickets which you have received are regular tickets which are to be exchanged at the box office for the seating tickets. If you wish, you can send them back to us with your money and we will mail or give you the seating tickets.

We are counting on you.

Sincerely yours,

Aaron Schneider

Aaron Schneider
FOR THE COMMITTEE

- -

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

Enclosed find $_____for_____tickets for the Carnegie Hall gathering.

Please send me_____additional exchange tickets which I will try to sell.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

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Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 23, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Some time ago we issued the speech of Dr. Harold C. Urey. We anticipated that our committees and active people all over the country would welcome it as a fine statement for justice of a great American.

We urge again that it be used as widely as possible. It should be distributed in a half a million copies.

It is our suggestion that it be used as a mailing piece of literature to professional people, university and educational people, and leaders in the community generally. It is a fine permanent piece of literature.

The Urey statement is available at $40.- per thousand or $20.- for five hundred. We urge you to place your order now.

Sincerely yours,

Aaron Schneider

Aaron Schneider
FOR THE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

FOR RELEASE AFTER 8 P.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 16

"SET MY HUSBAND FREE."

SOBELL'S WIFE ASKS PRESIDENT

Tells Carnegie Hall Meeting Evidence Proves Innocence;

Sydney Silverman, Leopold Infeld Pledge Support

NEW YORK, June 16--Mrs. Morton Sobell tonight made public a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to "set my husband free" because evidence reveals that Sobell is innocent and was convicted on perjured testimony.

Mrs. Sobell read her letter tonight before 2800 persons at a meeting held by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall in behalf of her husband, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence imposed in the Rosenberg trial. The meeting marked the second anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The gathering heard pledges of support from individuals and organizations in many countries, including Sydney Silverman, British Member of Parliament, and Leopold Infeld, noted scientist now teaching in Poland.

In her letter, dated June 11, Mrs. Sobell said that no witness had ever testified that her husband had given or received any secret material, that the one witness on whose testimony her husband was convicted was an admitted perjurer, and that five other witnesses are now proven to have committed perjury.

"These statements can be verified from the trial record and other documents which have come to light since the trial," Mrs. Sobell wrote. "This new evidence proves conclusively that not only was there perjury during the trial on the part of six witnesses but that from the beginning my husband was deprived of every right under the law. Initially he was brutally kidnapped while lawfully in Mexico. His arrest, his imprisonment, his conviction and sentence have been characterized by a coercive vindictiveness."

In conclusion of her appeal, Mrs. Sobell wrote the President, "Our country has a tradition of justice and mercy. The entire

world will greet with joy the deliverance of one who has suffered so much. Let it not be day after day of unending misery for us. You hold the power which can give us back our lives, Mr. President.

"I appeal to you to use it now and set my husband free. You will be blessed for a deed of justice, of mercy and of compassion."

Sydney Silverman, British MP, wrote Mrs. Sobell in a letter read to the meeting: "I studied this case with some care, professional as well as political, in connection with the campaign for clemency for the Rosenbergs. I am quite satisfied that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice not merely in the refusal of clemency but in the trial and conviction itself. I do not believe that any impartial or judicial consideration of the proceedings, uninfluenced by political considerations, could reach any other conclusion and I am quite satisfied that you should use this opinion of mine for what it is worth in any manner you consider useful."

A cable from Leopold Infeld stated: "From all that I have read about the Rosenberg-Sobell case I am convinced that these three people were innocent victims of the cold war hysteria. The so-called evidence was purely conjectural and Morton Sobell's stated innocence was never in my opinion disproved. I hope that your action will succeed in arousing the American sense of justice and free Morton Sobell."

Speakers included Rockwell Kent, artist and author, who declared: "It was in 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind' that the American colonies, in declaring their independence, explained their reasons for the act. They desperately needed mankind's friendship. Have we today become so great that in our affluence we can dispense with friends and openly defy mankind's opinions? In ten years by our foreign policy we have lost a billion friends; while by the destruction of our freedoms and of justice at home we've made a mockery of our beloved way of life.

"Is it 'in decent respect to the opinions of mankind' that we persecute and jail American dissenters?" Mr. Kent asked. "That heedless of the pleas of millions of Americans, of countless millions more abroad we put the Rosenbergs to death and sentenced Morton Sobell to what may be life imprisonment?"

Similar meetings are being held this weekend in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St.Louis.

At all of the gatherings, including the one at Carnegie Hall, those attending are being urged to distribute a new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," written by John Wexley and published today (June 16) by Cameron and Kahn. Mr. Wexley, in his 672-page study based on three years of research, analysis and investigation, concludes that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell were innocent.

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REPORT TO THE GREATER NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
SATURDAY, APRIL 23, HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN, NEW YORK CITY

It is almost two years now, that most of us sitting here, together with thousands across the country, and millions around the world, threw all our energies and understanding into the struggle to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

To paraphrase Dr. Urey, in his last efforts to reach Judge Kaufman, "We came into the case concerned with the Rosenbergs, we remained concerned about America."

The Rosenbergs never lost their confidence in the American people. Morton Sobell finds the strength to endure Alcatraz, and resist FBI pressure through his confidence that people like ourselves will engage in a conscious effort to seek the truth of this case and bring it before our country and the world, and remove the weapon of spy-hysteria which some elements in government would use to curb our civil liberties.

That conscious effort requires a belief that conditions are developing which make it possible to secure the transfer of Morton Sobell, a new trial, and in the process, an examination of the fraud put over on the American people, two years ago,-- and it's purpose.

Is this possible?

Most of us could forsee the kind of headlines that appeared on Fort Monmouth, but who among us two years ago would believe that within a year the very efforts to develop the Rosenberg-Sobell hoax, would have sparked the Army-McCarthy hearings, and the national unity against McCarthyism; who would have forseen the public branding of Roy Cohn, key prosecutor in the key Rosenberg-Sobell case, for preparing perjured testimony; who could forsee a Matusow exposure of the governments use of paid liars rocking a country; a documentation of Elizabeth Bentley...

Elizabeth Bentley, key witness used in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial to establish a thesis that spies were communists and therefore all individuals branded as communists were guilty of conspiracy punishable by death or thirty years; Roy Cohn...already a public pattern begins to emerge to a public more ready and conditioned to recognize the truth than two years ago.

This and the growing knowledge of new facts in the case, gives those of us who have followed it closely, the courage and right to believe that we ordinary people have the ability and the power to make a tremendous contribution to the moral health of America in our efforts on behalf of Morton Sobell.

It is within this atmosphere that we have added to our legal staff a new firm of attorneys who, together with Stephen Love, are preparing for a series of legal moves before the courts. A brief will be presented to the court before the summer recess, for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In the next few months, our attorneys are completing the preparation of briefs setting forth new evidence in the case, and calling for a new trial.

Certainly we have seen evidence in the last 24 hours, in the ability to secure reversals in the courts based upon the admission of the use of perjured evidence.

Now is the time, as this case goes into new legal phases, for us, all of us, to lay the groundwork of an educational and public campaign which will facilitate action from the courts.

The points raised legally both in the petition for removal from Alcatraz, and in the petition for a new trial must be our basis of work for the next few months.

We can raise the questions of doubts in this case, of inhuman treatment in the sentence, and certainly in the imprisonment of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz, the obvious contradictions in testimony, the perjuries, and the special tortures and cruelties. It is a fact that since June, 1953, there have been no other spy trials. The resistance of the Rosenbergs; the refusal of Sobell to break; the tremendous public outcry has blocked new tfials based on flimsy trumped up charges.

But there can be no sense of relief until the one living defendant is freed and the full facts in a new climate made known. Thousands of New Yorkers like ourselves will never forget the period leading to June 19th, 1953, and it is appropriate that in this anniversary period from now until June 19, 1955, we join not to mourn but to organize--

We porpose that we in New York reach out within this period to at least 2 million people through an educational campaign in the following manner:

1. That we do everything possible either through our own sponsorship or through the sponsorship of individuals to place at least two full page ads in two of the leading New York newspapers, such as the New York Times and the New York Post. In addition, in every boro where there is a community newspaper, daily or weekly, that ads can be placed, also within this memorial period. In each case these ads are to help expose the fraud and contradictory testimony inherent in this case, prepared by those who since the initial trial have been implicated in other questionable and fraudulent charges, such as Roy Cohn and Elizabeth Bentley.

2. The Urey speech, made at a dinner in his honor in Chicago, on February 12, is a definite landmark in this new phase of the Sobell case and the understanding of all its meaning. We therefore propose that we in New York get at least 50,000 of this excellent reprint into the hands of, and on the desks of, university professors -- students on the campuses -- scientists -- local and city wide politicians -- religious leaders -- and other community leaders who are also responsible to groups of people.

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has oncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book,--a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people--and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence--giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5000 such signatures by October 30th.

5. In the first week of June, we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street 35 to 50 thousand copies of a single page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative--Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House

of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30th, and sometime before June 19th. We propose that we visit at least 5 Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the Fall.

7. Funds--If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell--that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the city-wide and local as well, should run to $4000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large scale mailings should come to another $1000.

The distribution of 1000 Wexley books to VIPs in N.Y. should come to $4500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least $13,000 from now until October 30th.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that $8000 be raised by June 19th, and $5000 over the summer and up to October 30th. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16th	June 16th to October 30th	Total
Manhattan	$1250	$750	$2000
Bronx	1250	750	2000
Queens	1000	750*	1750
Brooklyn	1800	1000	2800
Nassau	1800	1000*	2800
Westchester	1000	750*	1750

*We have kept these quotas higher than the proportion up to June 16th recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As a first means towards raising the funds set forth, we suggest that there be an immediate consideration of all the possibilities in every community for having house parties, asking all kinds of people who ever had any feeling or interest for this case to make one small minimum contribution towards the memorial period as an indication of their feeling and for the sacrifices made by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the continued sacrifice being made by Morton Sobell. That the nature of this undertaking either be a community party of 50, 60 or 100 people or a number of small parties of individual friends and neighbors, where we can suggest as a basis for interesting discussion the points raised in the Wexley book, the reading and preparation of dramatic material available shortly to be used specifically for such functions.

We know and, as I personally can tell you, this is a real possibility. We in Brooklyn expect to work out the plans for a Brooklyn-wide womens luncheon to be held before June 16th and at this moment the potential of at least 5 more small house parties and discussions.

If there is any assistance we can give to the areas we will be glad to do so. We have the names of professional and other prominent people who have helped out in many ways in the course of the campaign and can and should be approached at this time to participate on whatever level they can. We say again there are many such people in each community. It is our job to get to them and to get to them quickly. We will provide the material necessary for making such affairs a success as well as bringing speakers who are well acquainted with the latest developments in the case and who can lead the discussions and whatever else may be required.

By coming through the next few weeks, and pursuing the plan for hundreds of house parties, discussions, and functions of all types, we shall have created the groundwell for coming to June 16, when we in New York will hold a memorial affair in Carnegie Hall. We are confident that thousands will want to gather together to say - "We haven't forgotten" - we will make the truth known; we will win freedom for Morton Sobell.

Our Program will be in the nature of an original dramatization and an original musical score, written for this occasion. The price of the tickets, for the entire house, will be $1.25, no reserved seats.

We know that there are many people who would want to help fill Carnegie Hall, as their contribution in this period. Our publicity material is now available.

Our Program has something for everyone to do--committee member or individual--who can help open the doors of Alcatraz, and cleanse the conscience of America.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

invites you to join

in paying tribute to

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Sunday, June 19, 1:30 p.m.

Wellwood Cemetery
Pinelawn, L. I.

Directions:

From Manhattan: Cross Queensboro Bridge onto Queens Boulevard to Grand Central Parkway. Left on Parkway to Cross Island Parkway, turn right to Southern State Parkway. Then turn left and proceed to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

From Bronx: Triboro Bridge onto Grand Central Parkway and proceed as above. Or Whitestone Bridge onto Cross Island Parkway to Southern State Parkway, left to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right to Cemetery.

From Brooklyn: Belt Parkway onto Southern State Parkway to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

By Railroad: At Pennsylvania Station (33 St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan) or Atlantic Ave. (Brooklyn) take Long Island Railroad to Pinelawn, L. I. Then Wellwood Bus to Cemetery.

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